

H. L. Lemaster

Oct 6th

1895

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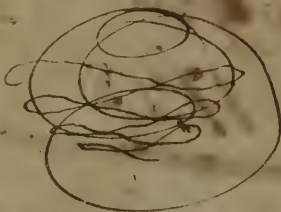
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Hugh Lemaster's
Book. B^d of George
Young in the State
of Maryland County
of Prince George
in the Year of our
Lord 1798

Presented to Hugh
Lemaster of Scott
County State of Ind
April 23 1824

Wick Lemaster's
Book
August 28th 1824
1824

W. LEMASTER

NOVEMBER

THE TWENTY

THIRD IN THE

YEAR OF OUR

Lord 1820

1
Hill County Indiana
Feb 10th 1824

Presented to him by
John Lemaster's Book
keeper of
Kentucky the 23 day
of April. A.D. 1824

~~Received of~~
~~John Lemaster~~
~~the sum of~~
~~Twenty five~~
~~dollars~~
~~for~~
~~rent~~
~~of~~
~~the~~
~~same~~

A
C O M P E N D I U M

O F

PRACTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL

FARRIERY,

O R I G I N A L L Y

SUGGESTED BY REASON AND CONFIRMED BY PRACTICE,

EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF

THE GENTLEMAN, THE FARMER, THE GROOM,
AND THE SMITH.

I N T E R S P E R S E D

WITH SUCH REMARKS, AND ELUCIDATED WITH

SUCH CASES, AS EVIDENTLY TEND TO

I N S U R E T H E

P R E V E N T I O N,

A S W E L L A S T O A S C E R T A I N T H E

C U R E O F D I S E A S E.

BY WILLIAM TAPLIN, SURGEON.

P H I L A D E L P H I A :

PRINTED FOR ROBERT CAMBELL & CO.

1797.









APOLOGY INTRODUCTORY.



TO account in some degree for the various publications upon so popular a subject, it becomes indispensibly necessary to take into the scale of consideration, the distinct motives actuating the different parties by whom those appeals are so frequently made to the pecuniary sensations of a liberal and indulgent public. Experience has sufficiently shewn, that from the MAGNITUDE, as well as the UNIVERSALITY of the subject, works of respectability and genius will always be received with avidity and stamped with success; as well from those whose researches are scientific, as from that class whose discoveries and improvements arise from

the experimental pages that so incessantly present themselves in the IMMENSE VOLUME of PRACTICAL investigation.

These are reflections that might not perhaps have been obtruded upon the readers of this tract, had they not upon every principle of JUSTICE, become unavoidably necessary, to shield the PUBLIC from any and every species of imposition; but more particularly where their judgment has been assailed and their pockets attacked by those unprincipled adventurers, who have with the most abandoned effrontery rendered my name the ostensible instrument of deception, in the publication of a pamphlet (upon the illiteracy or obsolete prescriptions of which it is not *my province* to decide) intitled "TAPLIN IMPROVED," but with a degree of impudence hardly to be paralleled in the

long list of LITERARY DEPREDATIONS, have *boldly* and *villainously* annexed a label of "TAPLIN'S FARRIERY" to the back of *each*, as one proof of the *liberty* of the *press*, that they so conscientiously seem to despise.

To *detect* villainy and to *punish* it, is the duty of every individual in civilized society, but in the present instance perhaps the *remedy* might prove worse than the *disease*; the depredators are therefore permitted to enjoy their PLUNDER with *impunity*. As some security however to the public, against such an incredible and *infamously false* mode of attracting attention, it is become an act of GRATEFUL RESPECT to hold forth the most unequivocal assurance, that I am as *little known* to the publishers of that paltry production, as the work is *entitled* to the name they have so *fraudulently* assumed.

Respecting the publication of, and unfullied approbation bestowed upon my *former* volumes, some few remarks become absolutely necessary for the introduction of *this* ; no one of which can perhaps prove more happily applicable than

“ *Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet,*”

So conspicuously depicted in the front of my OPERATIVE FARRIERY, that it seems to say (with very little classical variation)

“ *Vain his attempt who strives to please ye all,*”

A motto by no means ill adapted to the public conduct of any individual in the kingdom ; particularly to those whose professional efforts become dependent upon the capricious multitude for the honourable stamp of approbation..

Under the influence of this reasoning it may be conceived, there are some, to whom those volumes may not have conveyed all that might have been introduced upon each subject individually ; whilst on the contrary, others may have been instigated to believe, matters of little moment have been treated with too much prolixity : both promulgating their *opposite* opinions as influenced by *caprice* or *disappointment*.

It may also have been urged, with at least the appearance of *plausibility*, that the voluminous expansion and consequent expense of the former work, had rendered it inaccessible to persons whose possessions were below the line of mediocrity ; whereby its intentional utility has been contracted, and its circulation confined to persons of a certain description only.

To wipe away all these objections by reducing the various improvements and useful discoveries of six years successful practice (since the publication of “The Stable Directory,”) to such a scale of moderation as may come within the reach of every person interested in its contents, is the design of the present undertaking; to introduce a system founded upon the basis of reason, justified by experience, and confirmed by the plaudits of judicious observers, to the utter exclusion of *error* and *inhumanity*, has hitherto been, and will continue the anxious endeavour of the PUBLIC’S

Most grateful and obedient Serv’t,

THE AUTHOR.

*Equestrian Receptacle
and Operative Farriery,
Edgeware Road,
London,
December 1, 1795..*

A
COMPENDIUM
OF
PRACTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL
FARRIERY.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

FROM whatever cause, whether the inattention and want of liberality in the Great, a deficiency in the professional emulation of *one* class, or the general illiteracy of an *another*, it is by no means necessary to decide:—But universally admitted it must be, that the origin, discovery, and discrimination of DISEASE in the HORSE, has by no means kept pace with the improvements in every ART and SCIENCE for which the island we inhabit is become so eminently distinguished. For this na-

2 PREFATORY REMARKS.

tional defect, in which such a general *apathy* and *ignorance* seems to have prevailed, one good reason, founded in justice, can only be assigned—the very trifling and inadequate excitement hitherto held out, in pecuniary compensation, for whatever services may have been rendered in both the *prescriptive* and *operative* branches of the practice;—a predominant consideration, why, (with very few, and those *recent* exceptions) none but the lowest orders of society, have been induced to embark in an undertaking of so much *dangerous labour*, with so shallow a portion of either CREDIT OR EMOLUMENT. In fact it is generally known, and must be as candidly admitted, that there is no trade or vocation that has held much less weight in the scale of society, than those called FARRIERS and SMITHS; or whose accustomed receipts of money have been so ill proportioned to the fatigue and danger to which they are eternally exposed—and this is a self evident TRUTH, that must bring itself home to the reader of reflection in every part of the kingdom.

If we advert to collateral aid for additional reasoning, it will prove strong in the recollection of every equestrian observer, that the SHOEING of HORSES, and the more dangerous offices of OPERATIVE FARRIERY, have seldom or ever been undertaken, or practised, but by that order of men, who have never been blessed with the advantages of education; by the help of which they might acquire a competent knowledge of the PROPERTY of Medicine, the ANIMAL ŒCONOMY, or the ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE of the subject before us. The reason of this to every rational investigator, is too evidently clear to require a moment's elucidation; refined sensations and a solicitation of danger so little correspond, that one prudently points out the absolute *policy*, not to say *necessity*, of avoiding the other.

Under the influence of this consideration it is not only fair to conclude, but the trial of centuries upon centuries has convinced us, that none but those

PREFATORY REMARKS.

without property, (as well as the means of possessing it,) and without the exhilarating polish of mental improvement, have ever yet submitted to the most dangerous of all manual employments. So strictly conformable to truth is this representation, that not *one* in *twenty*, in either town or country, has ever left behind him a single Fifty Pounds, as consolation or support to his family. Exclusive of these inconveniencies, so discouraging have been the prospects to a young man of strong intellects and powerful reflection, that he may have declined the idea of embarking in the business, conscious that his association must have been instantly destined to the lowest classes of society; and that when he had strenuously endeavoured to rescue the art from its original *ignorance* and *barbarity*, he might then be rewarded with the contemptuous appellation of “a *Horse Doctor*,” from which he could have no means of extrication.

Taking these remarks as the ground-

work of reasoning, to support the opinion, why the *Art* and *Practice* of FARRIERY has remained so long without cultivation and improvement, it becomes directly in point to proceed a little farther in the same strain, to corroborate the original suggestion. In so doing we naturally proceed to consider the state and condition of those who voluntarily place their children to so dangerous and so unprofitable an employment. It cannot be disputed that the *poor* feel equal parental attachment with the RICH, and would probably venture as far, or farther, to prevent their offspring from embarking in a service of danger. In the PAUPERS adoption of *Trade* or *Calling*, there is frequently no one alternative.

“*Necessitas non habet legem*”

Is the pressing fact; the vulgar, but no less expressive adage, that “*half a loaf is better than no bread*,” and “*a bad trade is better than none*,” are so truly in point, that the choice has been, beyond a doubt,

6 PREFATORY REMARKS.

made upon *compulsion*; and few have ever become *Knights* of the *Anvil*, but from the eaves of a Cottage or the walls of a Work-house.

A variety of instances might be adduced to produce conviction, that the more the mind becomes expanded by the rays of refinement, the less it is desposed to encounter the subservience of drudgery, and the mortifying sensations of partial indifference or popular contempt; from which reflection it may be fairly inferred, that very few, if any, who becomes proficient in the study of Physic, Anatomy, and peculiar property of the different Medicines, will condescend to blend such knowledge with the *operative part*, but consider it superior to the *dignity* of the *leathern apron*, the *Vulcanian sledge*, the act of *Shoeing*, and the long list of inferior offices which must always continue *that class* in a state of subordination.

Looking therefore with the eye of retro-

PREFATORY REMARKS. 7

spection, to the great combination of obstacles the profession has unluckily had to encounter, no surprize can ensue that it has made so little progress to perfection. Although this circumstance is most seriously to be regretted, yet little expectation of reformation can be indulged, till those heterogeneous contrasts become reconciled, or the practical duties respectively performed by the *prescriptive* powers of the EQUESTRIAN PHYSICIAN on *one part*, and an implicit obedience is exacted from the OPERATIVE FARRIER on *the other*.

Thus much having been necessarily introduced upon the unfortunate inability of those whose confidence has been equal to their want of skill and discretion, and to whose superintendance miserable objects are so unavoidably submitted in the distressing moments of emergency ; admiration can be but little excited, when reflecting upon the scene of destruction that so frequently ensues, and of which various in-

stances will be necessarily introduced in the course of the work.

Having taken a superficial survey of the characteristic traits that so eminently distinguish the PROFESSORS of FARRIERY in general, (but more particularly those engaged in the drudgery of country Practice) it in fact reflects no discredit on the parties themselves that they are so little adequate to the task of disquisition, or enabled to develope the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of

D I S E A S E,

With that nice and distinguished eye of discrimination, from which only the pleasing prospect of early relief and permanent cure can be derived.

For want of this peculiar property, they have been too much accustomed to meet the subject with the eye of anticipation, and deciding without the strict and deliberate examination so truly necessary to

the exclusion of *hypothesis* and attainment of TRUTH, they frequently hazard a professional prediction of ambiguity; most contemptibly promising the interposition of Miracles, which are not within the extent of their MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE, or *ancient arcana* to perform. Thus injudiciously deciding in haste and proceeding in error, they constantly doom to dissolution a variety of subjects, that with very simple treatment, and a close adhesion to the efforts of nature, might have probably experienced not only a speedy mitigation of predominant symptoms, but a gradational extrication from disease, pain, and disquietude.

Under such circumstances of professional inability, (in fact, under a total want of those leading acquisitions to a superiority of judgment,) there can be no doubt but *too much* is introduced upon many occasions, and a vast deal of medicine erroneously administered, to the evident destruction of many valuable subjects; a *recent*

and *striking* instance of which will be applicably introduced, to corroborate the idea, in opposition to those professionally interested, who may be inclined to indulge a doubt upon the subject.

To *point out*, without the disposition to *reform*, the deficiencies—errors—or indiscretions of predecessors, or competitors, may perhaps have been a practice too much in use; whether arising from the different passions with which our frames are so powerfully and plentifully impregnated, it is not the employment of the present moment to enquire. Suffice it therefore to observe, the more humane and dispassionate design of the following pages shall be to hold out, if possible, a remedy for the defect; by reducing to the comprehension of every intelligent reader, the means of acquiring, from predominant SYMPTOMS, the discrimination of DISEASE, in accurately ascertaining which, he can alone possess the power and hope of administering relief.

SYMPTOMS

OF

DISQUIETUDE, PAIN, OR DISEASE,

Are so different in their display, in proportion to the irritability of the subject, the acuteness of the attack, or the gradational progress of the disease, that they may, without the least deviation from the line of systematic investigation, be divided into *two* kinds;—DISTINCT, when any one symptom becomes the absolute distinguishing prognostic of a particular disease;—and COMPLEX, where a variety of symptoms so uniformly correspond as to prove a complication of cases; as in some instances where one disease becomes for the time, dependent upon another. This is frequently the case with the STRANGURY, or *Suppression of Urine*, when the original cause centers in a retention of indurated excrementitious mass, previously locked up in the intestinal canal, there producing, (by a preternatural distention) excessive pain and subsequent

inflammation, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. In cases of this description, appearances become so truly complex, and so critically alarming, that they require a certain degree of nice discrimination and patient attention to avoid even the chance of falling into any of the Professional Errors already described.

Symptoms of present pain, or approaching disease, are included in the following variety, and denote in their predominance such diseases as will in our progressive remarks become the subjects of future observation.

A Drowsy Restlessness and Disquietude in the Stable.

A Languor and Difficulty of Respiration in Action.

A Fullness of the Eye-Lids, and Distillation of Serum from the Eyes.

A short irregular Cough, and Swelling of the Glands.

A Refusal of Food.

A Clamminess in, and Fleshy Smell from the Mouth; with or without a violent Heat under the Tongue.

A Coldness of the Ears and Extremities.

A Defective *Langnor* in, or an *excessive Quickness* of the PULSE.

A Heaving of the Flank.

A Palpitation of the Heart.

A Discolouration of the Internal Parts surrounding the Orb of the Eye.

A swelling of the Sheath or legs.

A Straining to either evacuation without Effect.

And the more palpable External Symptoms, and extravagant Distortions so universally known in the STAGGERS, and those acute and dangerous Disorders the INFLAMMATORY and FLATULENT Cholic, passing under the general denomination of the

GRIPES, or the FRET, without judiciously distinguishing between the Cause of one, and the Dangerous Effect of the other.

To cautiously examine, accurately ascertain, and properly apply any part of these Symptoms to the original cause that produced the effect, is the duty of the VETERINARIAN Investigator; upon the *indisputable* certainty of which only, can be founded any rational hope and expectation of speedy extrication.

When we seriously reflect upon the advantages resulting in discovery from these indications of Nature labouring under depression, by which alone the leading traits of each particular disease is to be derived, it affords no small degree of gratification to the scientific enquirer, that much additional information may be collected from

THE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

A proportion of which may at all times

be extracted from the neck vein, in quantity adapted to the size, state and general appearance of the subject diseased; as, a Pint—two Pints—three Pints—or even two Quarts from large and strong horses, as well as from those labouring under inflammatory disorders, where the fullness of the vessels, or the emergency of the case will justify, (in fact ought to regulate) the scale of depletion. And here it may not prove inapplicable to observe, that in all cases where a repetition of bleeding becomes necessary at the distance of twenty-four or thirty-six hours, no danger need be apprehended from *twice* or *thrice* the loss; provided the subject during the intervening period, takes a sufficient quantity of nutritive aliment, from which the gradational supply of blood continues to generate.

Having in my former publications sufficiently reprobated the ridiculous and contemptible custom of “bleeding on a dung-hill,” without respect either to the *quan-*

tity or the *quality* of blood so taken, (as divested of every idea or intent of rationality) it remains only to state demonstrative reasons, why the quantity so taken, should be intirely regulated by the occasion that suggests the propriety of the operation ; as well as why the blood should be reserved some hours, *till cold*, for the purpose of ANALIZATION, from which alone much useful information is to be obtained.

The *quantity* proper to be taken, becomes more immediately the object of consideration, because, in a great variety of instances, blood requires to be drawn merely to ascertain its *property*, as a leading step to discovering the *original cause* ; whilst on the contrary, in the greater number of practical cases, it becomes unavoidably necessary to the immediate *cure of disease*. As for instance, in emaciated subjects; when, from an evident impoverished state, and consequent languor of circulation, disease is suspected to arise from, or to have originated in an acrimony of the

blood, a very small portion will suffice to demonstrate, how far the *property* of such blood is *below* the standard, necessary to the preservation of health and purity of condition.

To render this examination the more comprehensive and intelligible, as well as to render it less liable to error, let us accurately state what is the distinct and almost invariable appearance of the blood drawn from a subject perfect in all the secretions and the evacuations,—fine in coat,—clear in the wind, and absolutely free from every trait of cold—pain, or disquietude; having in fact gone through the medical preparatives, and ready to encounter the business of the Turf, Field, or Road. Previous to drawing this blood, let its component parts be so far explained, that no misconception may arise in the disquisition; it is therefore to be understood, that the blood consists of *Crassamentum*, *Size*, and *Serum*, exclusive of the imperceptible Spirit and Salts with which it is so powerfully im-

pregnated ; a farther elucidation of which becomes no way instrumental to our present investigation, as it can only be reduced to precision by a progress in chemistry, that even in description would lead us from the direct page of indisputable demonstration.

Suffice it therefore to have recollection, that the CRASSAMENTUM is the *Coagulum* (or Mass;) the SIZE is the gelatinous colourless substance which generally, in a greater or less degree, covers the surface; and the SURUM is the liquid in which the Coagulum floats. This being the descriptive state of blood in general, a few hours after it is extracted, we return to the inspection of blood we are supposed to have taken away from the Horse of Perfection just described; which we should find to be nearly *five eighths* of CRASSAMENTUM, or solid, to *three eighths* of SERUM, or liquid, the Crassamentum upon being separated, proving of a fine florid appearance, with

hardly a buffiness, or skin of size upon the surface.

Fixing this description of the blood, as the almost invariable criterion of perfection in the subject, it will be readily conceived, the greater the deviation (either one way or the other) from this appearance, the more we are *above* or *below* the state and circulation necessary to the basis and preservation of health and condition. As for instance,—In all *diseased* subjects will be found a *too great* or *too small* proportion of CRASSAMĒTUM, or SERUM, with its collateral disproportion of SIZE ; upon the gradational visciditv and consequent tendency to inflammation in which, depends in general the mildness or severity of disease.

Introducing thus much, to render the state and property of the Blood as clearly comprehensive as the nature of technical disquisition can possibly admit, we proceed in the plain and unembellished task of in-

vestigation, by sound reasoning and scientific conviction, to hold forth an unerring description of disease from external appearances ; and to demonstrate the progress of Morbidity, from such analysis of the blood, as it is the purport of these pages to inculcate as one of the great objects of reform ; and to establish its necessity as a leading step to *prevention* and CURE in all cases where the *circulation* is concerned.

Having already described the component parts of the blood, under the three distinct heads of Crassamentum, Serum, and Size, we proceed to consider the disproportion of the latter, and the state of its *viscosity* ; upon the inflexible rigidity of which, experience daily teaches us to rely, for the length of time the circulation has laboured under a preternatural oppression, as well as to form some rational idea upon the probable duration and termination of disease : bearing it in mind also, that an additional

stage of severity becomes annexed to the disease, when an extreme *viscidit*y of the *Size* upon the surface is rendered more morbid by an inflamed, or livid appearance of the *Cra*ssamentum underneath.

From these distinguishing marks we mean to infer, and wish it to be clearly understood, that the greater the proportion of size to the parts already described, the greater is the tendency to obstructed respiration, and consequent inflammation, either partial or universal; and the greater the *viscidit*y of *that size*, the more is the danger of disease increased, or the inveteracy augmented. These appearances then laid down as a kind of invariable data, upon which a firm reliance may be placed for a proof of present, or approaching difficulty or disease, it is directly and gradationally systematic, to examine and report how the blood becomes possessed of these properties, and then to state their effect upon the Frame and Circulation.

To do this the more circumstantially,

and to insure the accuracy of professional representation beyond even the shadow of doubt, let us take a transient view of the causes that may arise, to pervert the state of the Blood from the *purity* we have at short time since, had occasion to introduce.

Whether from a long exposure to bleak winds and chilling rains; standing inactive in a cold, wet, and dreary situation; sudden removal from a warm and comfortable stable, to its direct contrast; or any of that long list of possibilities from which such revulsion may occur, the effect upon the general system is still the same; with such variations only as depend entirely upon the constitutional STAMINA, (or irritability) of the subject attacked.

From whatever cause a collapſion of the cutaneous paſſages may enſue, a tranſpiration of the preſpirative matter is prevented, which being compulſively returned upon the ANIMAL ŒCONOMY, ſooner or later excites the ſymptoms of *Morbidity*.—the veſſels become overloaded, and preternatu-

rally distended—the circulation is obstructed—the blood requires an inflammatory viscosity, displaying itself in some one or more of the following predominant traits, which are in a certain degree gradationally dependent upon each other, frequently constituting *a complication* when neglected in the first instance, or erroneously treated in the second.

PERCEPTIBLE EFFECTS FROM OBSTUCTED PERSPIRATION.

A staring roughness of the coat, which appears of different hues—cough—heaviness of the eyes—fulness of the eye-lids, with or without a defluxion of serum—tumefaction of the glands—a foreness of the throat—a pleurisy, or an inflammation of the lungs—with many *latent* concomitants equally dangerous in progress, and uncertain in their termination.

In any, or all the above symptoms the indications of cure are invariably the same; and as the great and principal object of

the present publication is to reduce, in all cases, the means of relief to as concise and comprehensive state as existing circumstances will admit, it becomes previously necessary to have it understood, upon the present, as well as every future occasion, that if *twenty* volumes were written upon the subject, variations from literary description would so frequently occur, that some corresponding assistance must be expected from the Medical Superintendent, or the judicious interposition of the parties concerned; who regulating their conduct by appearances; will always be enabled to discover, whether disorders are submitting to the mode of treatment previously adopted, or whether they are acquiring a greater or more dangerous degree of inveteracy.

This accurate attention becomes the more necessary, because every experienced observer must have been convinced, there are *intermediate stages* of every disease, where the subject is more or less affected, as

BAD—VERY BAD,——WORSE,——WORST,——
 where each stage, the nearer it approaches
 to danger, calls for a bold and spirited ex-
 ertion of judgment, in direct gradational
 perseverance and conformity with the shades
 of disease.

Admitting this beyond the power of
 controversy, we proceed to introduce such

GENERAL *and* SYSTEMATIC MODE of TREATMENT,

As has been invariably productive of suc-
 cess; leaving it open only to those slight
 deviations, that a variation in symptoms or
 circumstances may render either applicable
 or unavoidable.

So soon as a subject is observed to labour
 under any of the symptoms or traits of
 disquietude before discribed, (as PREVEN-
 TION, *if possible*, is always preferable to the
 anxiety and *uncertainty* of CURE) instantly
 unload the vessels, relieve the stricture
 upon the surface, and enliven the obstructed.

circulation by taking away blood in proportion to the *size* and *state* of the subject, (as well as the SEVERITY OF ATTACK,) letting it be reversed 'till cold, for the *analysis* already defined as so peculiarly necessary to ascertain the state of the blood and probable progress of disease.

The bleeding should be immediately followed by gentle walking exercise if the weather will permit, but if that is prevented by rain above, or the ground should be too wet below, substantial dressing in the stable must become the substitute Morning—Noon—and Night,—with adequate leg rubbing, moderate cloathing regulated by the season of the year, and such other stable attention as invalids are supposed to require

• In two hours after bleeding, that is soon after the exercise or dressing is gone through, let a mash of fine ground Malt and clean sweet Pollard each two quarts, be prepared with boiling water, and after being well incorporated be given of such warmth as not to offend or create dislike

by any powerful fumes which some horses have an invincible aversion to.

In two or three hours after this mash, at whatever time of the day it may have been offered, a PECTORAL CORDIAL BALL* should be given to invigorate the general system, stimulate the digestive powers, and assist in propelling the blood with an increased velocity thro' the obstructed vessels, for the great purpose of relaxing the cutaneous passages and promoting insensible perspiration. To expedite which, let the mash be repeated at the regular intervals of six hours between each; occasional supplies of fragrant hay in very small quantities, and frequent offerings of *soft water* (two or three quarts) in its *natural* state, if the weather be warm and open, but with the *chill off* if the severity of the season, or the aspect of disease should render it necessary.

The Cordial Ball should be repeated

* See list of Medicines at the conclusion.

every Morning, and to this mode of treatment there is hardly one case in an hundred but what will submit to three or four days perseverance. Should however an exception occur and a non submission of symptoms demonstrate an impending severity,—repeat the bleeding on the *third* or *fourth* day, and pursue the previous mode with additional attention to predominant symptoms.

In proportion to the heat under the tongue, clamminess of the mouth, and fleshy smell of the breath, judgment is to be formed upon the symptomatic heat, or original fever that attends, and circumstances varied accordingly. Here it becomes necessary to deviate a little from the direct line of Medical Instruction, to introduce a salutary caution against the mischief that so frequently ensues from an abuse and prostitution of NITRE; an article which has for many years, and under the re-echoed recommendation of every successive writer, been hitherto ad-

ministered in large quantities, as the grand specific, (and anti-febrifuge) in almost every disorder; and is likely to continue so with those unapprized of the disadvantages with which so *unlimited* a use of it has been attended. From an inexperienced and ill considered motive it has formerly been introduced so *largely* into practice, and under the sanction of that popularity, it has for half a century been an *arcana* with the infinity of *Grooms* and *Smiths*. who not being possessed of its peculiar properties, have equally loaded it upon all constitutions and all cases, without power to analyze its virtues, or penetration to discover its effects,

Admitting its utility in a certain degree, in certain proportions, and under judicious restrictions *only*, it is impossible to subscribe to its *imaginary excellence* with all the energetic fervor of those whose *ultimatum* it is, and who either prescribe or administer it as the only medicine of efficacy for almost every disorder to which the

Horfe is subject; and who invariably continue to extol it, not only as an *attenuant* or an *alterative*, but as a DIURETIC of such infallible efficacy, that Cracked Heels,—Swelled Legs,—Grease,—Defects of the Eyes,—and to call in the assistance of their own praiseology, “every disorder arising from *Humours*,” must become subservient to its counteraction; without considering how frequently they impoverish the blood below the standard of health, and by dissolving the crassamentum, occasion the origin of disorders the very reverse of those they intended to remove.

To give this reasoning greater weight with those who are replete with inclination to investigate, and whose minds are open to conviction, it becomes directly in point to observe, that I have seldom or ever been called to render assistance from home in cases of *inveterate colds*, with *symptomatic fever*, but I found upon enquiry that NITRE had been most unmercifully thrown in; and probably not more from the great popu-

larity of its power, than the pecuniary ease of attainment.

As the original intent, from the embarkation in this Tract, has been to elucidate assertions by proofs, and to supersede the idea of theory by an accurate representation of practice, I shall avail myself of the introduction of such Cases of danger, as have occurred, to justify the successful mode of treatment adopted under the suggestions of REASON; in an anxious and earnest hope, such representations may not only be productive of much utility in the improvement of FARRIERY, but prove in some degree satisfactory to those who may do me the honor to cast an eye over the work, whether for amusement, or with the more flattering expectation of deriving information from its contents.

C A S E.

On a *Thursday*, in *March*, 1794, a carriage horse was sent to the RECEPTACLE, by Capt. *Baker*, then of *Bentinck-Street*,

who having no hope of recovery held out to him by the medical superintendents of his own neighbourhood, consigned him, in a state of despondency, *reeling*, to what he considered his *last home*; and the coachman who delivered him to the servants in the Yard said, "it was of no use to go to *work with him* for he was very well assured the horse would be *dead* by *Monday*." Upon this positive affirmation, it was thought necessary to attempt a discovery, whether any *particular* medicine had been administered, from which danger might be apprehended? but the only reason he had to urge in defence of his unlimited sagacity and strange prediction was, "that the horse had taken no kind of sustenance *since Monday*, but what he had been drench'd with, and by G-d it was impossible for any horse to live more than *a week* without *eating or drinking*."

After an accurate examination of predominant appearances, the subject for consideration then was, whether the inactive

state of digestive powers (or in other words, the relaxation of the internal coat of the stomach) was the effect of disease, or of the wonderful profusion of *nostrums*, the anxiety of the MASTER, the illiteracy of the COACHMAN, or the *professional interest* of the FARRIER, had found it necessary to bestow. But little time became necessary to ascertain the fact, for the distinct and conjunctive efforts of three such strenuous advocates for the *speedy* eradication of disease and promotion of purity, had induced them to confer an almost unprecedented accumulation of care and attention, with so great a portion of *Medical influence*, that the poor subject had nearly fallen a victim to the *full force* of the MATERIA MEDICA. They had been rotationally attacking an *imaginary* Fever, Worms, and Jaundice, with large and repeated doses of Nitre,—Savin—Turmeric—Tobacco—and many other medical collaterals ; leaving only one matter for surprize, how nature had so long sustained, without sinking, the shock of this joint empiricism.

It must here suffice to say, that by dint of industrious attention, much more than by medical interposition, the horse was perfectly recovered and returned to his work within the Month; and altho' we shall again return to the mode of treatment it is necessary to pursue in the advanced stages of disorders arising from OBSTRUCTED PERSPIRATION and a consequent viscosity of the blood, yet it becomes previously, indeed unavoidably necessary, to continue *here* the thread of disquisition relative to the *effect* of NITRE, when indiscriminately and injudiciously administered; and to lay down such demonstrative thesis, as may place the enquiry beyond doubt, WHY its effects upon the stomach evidently occasion a deficiency in the digestive powers, and consequent refusal of the most attracting nutriment?

This circumstance alone (which seems to have been hitherto totally unattended to) renders it worthy every consideration; not a GENTLEMAN, FARMER, FARRIER, or

GROOM, but should weigh well in his mind this subject, before he becomes accessory to its administration or use in any quantity whatever. For my own part, I have in a variety of recent cases, with horses the property of Gentlemen (to whom it might not prove pleasant to see their names in print upon this occasion) had such convincing proofs of temporary injury from the *improper* use of NITRE, (the ill effects of which I have repeatedly had to counteract) that I feel not only the necessity, but consider it an act of grateful respect, honor'd as I am with a certain portion of public confidence, to hold forth an indisputable report of the fact.

Convinced by the most accurate observation, of the disquieting sensations arising from a too free use of the article we now treat on, (particularly by the *lower classes* with whom it is so largely and invariably brought into use,) I have for more than the three last years of my constantly increasing practice, made it an invariable

rule never to administer, or prescribe it in any form, without such corrector as corresponded with the case, and prevented its aerid property from too hasty or severe an effect upon the irritability of the stomach, or too sudden a check upon the circulation.

Wiping away any idea of ambiguity, that may be erroneously conceived to attach itself to this declaration under the mask of *professional mystery*, (which my best and most opulent friends know I have an invincible aversion to) I think it necessary to add, that whenever I feel myself justified in adopting its aid, and consider it most eligible in a *liquid form*, it is not only in exceeding *small* quantities, but so sheathed with the gelatinous gruel, or (*occasionally*) solution of Gum Arabic, in which it is dissolved previous to its incorporation with the water in which it is drank, that I entertain no fear of internal disquietude; on the contrary, when circumstances render it necessary to be administered in any ~~other~~ form, it is so carefully guarded with

those excellent collaterals CAMPHIRE or GINGER, that the digestive powers, so far from being *impaired*, are absolutely *stimulated to action* by the JUNCTION.

Thus far is introduced to inculcate one general opinion of an established proof in hasty, inconsiderate, and erroneous practice—that the refusal of food in *nine* horses out of every TEN, arises more from the stomach's having been *vitiated* by an improper introduction of NITRE, and an additional inconsistent accumulation of heterogeneous medicines, than the effect of DISEASE. We therefore now proceed to a renewal of that part of the subject discontinued from pages since, when what might *then* be considered a digression, is *now* proved so immediately necessary for elucidating the Cases under discussion.

Admitting therefore the before recited symptoms, arising from a collapse of the porous system, not only to continue without the least submission to the means before prescribed, but to assume a degree of in-

flexible rigidity,—the symptomatic heat and fever increasing—the pulse quick, high, and irregular—Malt mashes, fragrant hay, and sweet clean oats refused (altho' no nitrous or nauseating medicine has been administered) the blood may then be believed in a state of preternatural effervescence approaching inflammation; evidently tending to fix, without *early* counteraction, upon some particular part from which danger may be consequently apprehended.

Increased and violent cough will prove its progressive effect upon the LUNGS.—A yellowness around, and depression of the orb of the eye, to have taken seat upon the LIVER.—Swelling under the jaws, and tumefied tension of the eye-lids, will demonstrate its crisis to those parts.—A weakness of the *Loins*, wincing upon pressure there with the hand, frequent attempts and strainings to stale, without success, are strong indications that the *neck* of the *Bladder*, or the Kidnies are the parts affected.

To attend with circumspection to the very minutiae of these traits, is the leading step to professional reputation ; a too hasty decision frequently terminates in *disappointment*, and not unfrequently in *disgrace*. The distressing anxiety, the inexpressible trouble, not to add a word of the expence, that may ensue from either an inflammation of the KIDNIES, LIVER, or LUNGS, are reasons sufficiently powerful to urge the necessity of very early precaution ; an *ulceration* in the first—tumefaction, tubercles in, or a *putrid solution* of the second—and a RAPID CONSUMPTION of the latter,—are amongst the effects that daily practice convinces us are *most* to be dreaded upon the occasion.

Let whichever take the lead of the before mentioned alarming symptoms, the first step to mitigation is invariably the same. BLEED in proportion to predominant appearances, without the least fear of the patient's falling a victim to debilitation from loss of blood. That the circu-

lation may be relieved from, and gradually divested of its inflammatory viscosity, and at the same time gently stimulated to assist nature in her efforts, to expel the morbid matter to the surface by her different emunctories, it will be proper to give (within an hour after bleeding) a PECTORAL CORDIAL BALL, dissolved in a pint and half of well-strained gelatinous gruel, by means of the horn; having ready, previously dissolved in half, or three quarters of a pint of the same gruel, GUM ARABIC and NITRE, each *half an ounce*, to be given immediately after the other, and in the same way: both compositions being repeated every *eight* or *six* hours, in those cases coming under the two first degrees or “intermediate stages,” of “BAD,” —“VERY BAD,”—but every *five* or *four*, where from inattention or inveteracy they assume the more advanced complexion of “WORSE,” —“WORST,”—justifying the additional exertions in proportion to the severity of symptoms as already described.

Respecting the common mode of giving drinks with a *horn*, something may be advantageously introduced at this particular place, by way of practical improvement. Having for a series of years with concern, witnessed the awkward and inconvenient custom of administering drinks compulsively, by means of a short cord formed into a loop, and passed under the upper jaw, and the head then suspended by the *prong* of a *fork* nearly as high as the assistant could raise it by *force of arms*, it became absolutely necessary, in a general and extensive practice, to adopt some plan of *more ease* to the PATIENT, and *more convenience* to the OPERATOR; particularly where the apparatus becomes instrumental to the conveyance of *Food* as well as *Physic*, which in circumstances like those we treat of, will be found frequently the case.

To render the business less unpleasant than in the usual way, I have an iron in use exactly corresponding with the stirrup of a saddle, only of larger dimensions; the flat bar at the bottom is bedded with

soft tow, and to the eye above the circular ring is fastened three or four yards of small cord, which running in a pulley fixed in the cieling, nearly over, (but rather before) the head of the horse, and the padded bottom being placed in the mouth like a colt's mouthing bit, the head is raised to any particular pitch in a moment, the horn is insinuated, the drink discharged, and the head occasionally managed with any degree of dexterity the operator may chuse to display, by either tightening or slackening the cord with his hand; and thus MEDICINE or ALIMENT may be given to any horse *standing* or *laying* with greater facility than by other means whatever.

To a want of invention and corresponding assiduity, may be attributed great part of the obstacles that have arisen to the improvement of Farriery; and to that habitual indolence and aversion to personal exertion among the lower classes, (generally divested of emulation) do we at present stand indebted for the sterility of the practice: an idea that need not in this place be re-

peated, but as an apology for any trifling discoveries it may be found applicable to introduce, tending to the first and leading object of reformation.

Returning to the patient, whose disease we have taken a progressional view of to the stages of danger (when rejecting whatever aliment may be offered) ; it *then* becomes absolutely necessary to invigorate the system, and support the frame by the interposition of art. To do this by means that least *agitates* the FRAME and *nauseates* the STOMACH, is one of the leading considerations and distinguishing traits of professional consistency.

Previously convinced by the rejection of food, that the digestive powers are *weak*, it is a direct point of propriety not to *overload* them ; instead therefore of perpetually mortifying the animal with eternal alternatives of Food or Physic without effect, it will be highly adviseable, in addition to the mild and meliorating system before

laid down, to insinuate the *very extract* of the most NUTRITIVE ALIMENT, without overburthening nature with the *substance*. Thus :

. Have ready a gallon or two of the most substantial and well-boiled gruel, as well as an equal quantity of fine rich *sweet-wort*, expressed from malt upon which boiling water has been poured and covered up, in the direct way of a mash in brewing; this being pressed from the malt, and mixed with the gruel in equal proportions, two or three quarts, according to the size of the horse, may be given as a *substitute* for *food*, (with the horn in the easy way just described) once in every *five* or *six* hours; that is in the *exact* middle of the intermediate space of time allotted for the CORDIAL BALLS dissolved in gruel, followed by the solution of *Arabic* and Nitre,

Thus far I have considered it both useful and necessary, to introduce with precision

point of figure and appearance, of the first description, having cost the owner *Fifty-five* Guineas, a very few weeks before.

Proceeding to examine predominant symptoms, I found an almost unprecedented *discolouration* of the internal parts of the EYE, with a visible depression or *sinking* of the ORB, which I overheard the stabularian gentry call the *black jaundice*; a most uncommon heaving of the flank, a corresponding difficulty of breathing, blended with a singular kind of *singultus*, or hick-up, something similar to the last and fruitless strainings of a person under the operation of an emetic; a frothy effusion from between the lips, and such an *excessive heat* beneath the tongue, that it was with difficulty the fingers could be continued there to make the examination: but what rendered the whole a matter of the greater mystery was, that the pulsations were so low and indistinct, that a *speedy dissolution* seemed impending.

This complication of symptoms, (as it

were by a kind of momentary impulse) influenced me to believe, they were occasioned much more by the use of some improper medicine, than the effect of disease.— To obtain correct information, and to ascertain that *fact* to A CERTAINTY, was a task of no small *seeming* difficulty, and afforded but a very distant prospect of success. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE with the *Fraternity*, who look upon REFORMERS, with at least a suspicious, if not a *jealous* eye, had convinced me, an attainment so desirable could only be even hoped for thro' the medium of that *political duplicity*, and persevering dissimulation, so *prudently* and *piously* inculcated by the late and great LORD CHESTERFIELD, as absolutely necessary to the completion of *every wish*.

Under the irresistible prevalence of *this idea*, and the forcible reflection of rudeness and impropriety, of *indeed* examining the patient without the presence of the Practitioner previously employed, I was induced to enquire if there was no possibility of

the mode of practice invariably adopted in all *similar cases* upon my own premises, where, by having the subjects immediately under *my own* superintendance, and hourly inspection, no deception whatever can be brought into use; upon the success of which, it must afford no small gratification of professional ambition to declare, I have never yet, in all my constantly increasing concerns, had a *Dead Horse* drawn out of my stables, notwithstanding the variety sent to the RECEPTABLE in such a state of *danger*, as to render their return a matter of no great expectation to the owners.

The inexpressible advantages that have arisen from this mild and rational mode of treatment, become the more acceptable that its happy effects may constitute a striking contrast to the *bold, confident, injudicious, and desperate* practice of those, who shielded by ignorance, and equally strangers to humanity as to the *property* of MEDICINE, deal around them *death* and

devestation without remorse, a single sigh of commiseration for the animal they have annihilated, or a sensation of sorrow for the loss of the employer, whose property they have destroyed.

In support of this assertion (which the jaundiced eye of *envy* may be supposed to view with no small portion of prejudice) a variety of instances in my own knowledge might be introduced ; but as it is not the purpose to *wage war* with the unfortunate, *one only* must suffice, particularly when transmitted through the medium of unequivocal authority, it may be considered one of the most *extraordinary* that ever occurred in VULCANIAN practice.

C A S E.

On a *Wednesday* in one of the last winter months, I was hastily called to a valuable horse, the property of a Gentleman, then standing at livery, in the stables of one of the most eminent RIDING SCHOOLS in, or near the Metropolis. The horse was in

seeing the FARRIER, under whose care he had been from the origin of the attack? The reply was—"That the Master was dangerously indisposed, and had been confined to his room for some weeks, but the *Journeyman* who had attended the horse, might be seen immediately."

A few minutes produced him, and after those *little attentions* that pass when GENTLEMEN of the FACULTY meet, I had to observe,—“that I never felt myself more concerned, than when called in to give an opinion upon the patients of *other* practitioners; as it placed them in the awkward predicament of being supposed to have acted improperly, or without professional consistency, which was very frequently *by no means the case*.—I could not entertain the least doubt of his *abilities*, or the *perfect propriety* of his conduct, but as Mr. C— had done me the honour to require my Opinion and superintendance, it became an act of duty in us both, for the promotion of his interest, and the preservation of the horse,

to avoid ambiguity on *either* side, and go hand in hand for the general good. To do this with the greater hope and expectation of success, it would be right he should tell me the steps he had already taken, that we might not go over the same ground, to constitute deception or encounter disappointment."

This happy introduction of affability (and *equality*) subdued every difficulty, and obtained a ready acquiescence on the part of my COADJUTOR ; who, with a consciousness of having done *every thing for the best*, candidly recounted the case,—
 " That on the *Saturday* morning preceeding, the horse was observed to be ill, and that he was then let blood about two quarts,—that at night he had a *Pissing Ball*.—On *Sunday* two ounces of *Nitre*, morning and night,—a *Drink* in the middle of the day,—on *Monday* another *Pissing Ball*,—on *Tuesday* morning *Nitre*,—but finding him *grow worse and worse*, he had given him of

TARTAR EMETIC,

Half an ounce, on *Tuesday* evening, and followed it up with a *repetition* (of the *death blow*) on *Wednesday* morning.

Those only who know *me best*,—best know, what were my sensations at this recital; and what a shock it must have been to hear the irrevocable *sentence* thus past upon the unoffending subject of investigation; and to anticipate, “with what a meekness of spirit,” he would meet *that death* it was impossible he could *avoid*. Suppressing as much as the circumstances would permit, the agitation of my mind, and ill affecting a certain degree of serenity, I repeated with *mildness*, “half an ounce?—surely you make a mistake, you mean half a *drachm*.”—“No! he was certain it was *half an ounce*, he saw it weighed at the CHEMISTER’S, and he gave it *himself*.” This decisive stroke obliterated the last ray of hope, which was now “past redemption gone.”

With what little civility it was possible to summon upon the occasion, I thanked him for his information, and took my leave, obliquely hinting to the groom, that every expectation from medicine would prove deceptive, and death inevitable. A letter of explanation followed to his MASTER, (to whom I had not *then* the pleasure of being personally known) recommending, should the subject survive long enough to try the experiment, (which I could by no means expect) half an ounce of *Liquid Laudanum* to be given instantly, and half that quantity to be repeated in a horn of substantial gruel, or gelatinous solution of Gum Arabic, every two hours, till death closed the scene, or unexpected circumstances might arise to justify a different method of proceeding. That experimental effort to allay irritability, and sheath the stimulating property of the TARTAR EMETIC was rendered totally impracticable; for before the return of the messenger, this unfortunate animal had breathed his last,—*one* of the *very many* victims

who annually fall a sacrifice to ignorance, illiteracy, and the most unbounded confidence.

As the art of Medicine, like the art of Life, should consist in knowing what to *avoid* as well as what to *pursue*, the introduction of this Case can by no means be considered inapplicable, particularly when recited without the lights and shades of embellishment; with no other motive than to prevent, if possible, the inexperienced from plunging into similar scenes of folly, anxiety, loss of professional reputation, and ultimately distress.

That the original use of this medicine may be in some degree accounted for, and the mind of the impartial enquirer amply gratified, it becomes directly in point to explain its properties, as some kind of plea for the conduct of those adventurous practitioners, who, proceeding upon the system of "the more danger the more honour," as well as in adherence to the ancient adage,

that "dangerous diseases require *desperate* remedies," have brought it so *boldly* and so largely into use.

Some few years since, during an autumnal disease amongst the horses, which proved generally fatal in different parts of the kingdom, and to the mitigation or cure of which, the *fraternity* of FARRIERS was found inadequate, an idea suggested itself to some one of the Faculty, that as Dr. JAMES'S POWDER was an article of so much acknowledged efficacy, as to amount to almost a *Febrile Specific* with the Human Species, it was at least but a fair and candid question, why it should not bear an equal portion of success, *if* properly administered (that is in *judicious proportions*) to any part of the Animal Creation?

PROOF could only be obtained from *trial*, and well authenticated report has given reason to believe, that with those who did not "o'erstep the bounds of modesty," in its use, it may have been given with success; at any rate those gentlemen who

were so fortunate as *not* to *lose* their horses by the *experiment*, of course came gratefully forward to vouch for its *infallibility*. Upon the *consistency* of such hazardous proceeding, I feel myself by no means disposed to enlarge, perfectly content with an assurance, that “a *Kill or Cure*” system cannot constitute any part of my practice, and that for reasons too numerous and too palpable to require explanation.

Altho’ the basis of the justly celebrated Powder just mentioned is nearly ascertained by Chemical Analysis, yet no imitation, no Antimonial preparation whatever (amidst the great body of adventurers) has ever been found to equal its effects in either the *safety*, *purity*, or *certainty* of its operation. The very great expence of (and probable *immense* profits upon) the article rendering it at any rate almost unattainable to the multitude, it became the joint business of the *penurious* and the *necessitous*, to discover and adopt a substitute for general use.

The substitute thus adopted is, the *Emetic Tartar* of the LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA, a medicine of the first class in the hands of the judicious and experienced practitioner, but from the circumstances attendant upon the case before recited, we may, without being accused of presumption or impertinence, consider its indiscriminate use with the class already described, not at all dissimilar to a *two-edged sword* in the hands of a MADMAN.

Having taken a concise view of its introduction as a substitute for what every candid and dispassionate Gentleman of the Faculty will admit to be the first discovery and most general specific in the world of Medicine, we necessarily proceed to a cursory survey of its *properties*, for the more clearly investigating its active power upon different subjects; and by drawing a parallel, demonstrate how far it may be a medicine of consistency and safety in one subject, or an article of inevitable destruction with another: the enquiry being eagerly entered

into, to prevent if possible, the depradations, that are likely to ensue from a continuance in such an unenlightened and destructive mode of practice.

Adverting therefore to its effects upon the human frame, we experimentally know the extent of its power either as an *Emetic*—a *Purgative*—or a *Sudorific*, according to the state, constitution, or irritability of the patient, who, it sometimes happens from a peculiarity of circumstances, becomes subject to the operations *in toto*, tho' from a single dose; which dose in general practice seldom varies more than from *one* to *two* grains, unless such variation is justified by cases of desperation (as where poison has been accidentally or designedly swallowed) when *five* or even *six* grains, have been given to excite immediate and violent *vomiting*, with success.

Going however very far beyond what may be termed the given line of safety by the Faculty, in their general and systematic

mode of practice, by admitting that *five* grains of *Emetic Tartar* may be given (without apprehension of *danger*) to a man of fair constitution; let us to strengthen our reasoning, and to enforce our argument, (as well as to wipe away, if possible, every idea *in future* of such infamous practice,) descend to a repetition of the enormous and incredible quantity, so rashly given by that prodigy of prudence and medical acquisition, in the case already described. For by whatever weight we consider it to have been administered, we still find *each dose* of the two, to have contained *forty eight* times the quantity ever given to a man of the most robust habit, without a fear of endangering his safety, altho' he possesses the chance of the different evacuations; whilst on the contrary, the subject of his *experiment* not possessing the power of regurgitation by *vomit*, had not the advantage of that alternative in the operation.

Having proceeded thus far to state [the:

error in practice, and the disproportions that prove it, we find it necessary to take another gradational step in the task of reformation, by endeavouring to ascertain the destructive effect of this medicine, (or in the present instance, *poison*) so plentifully thrown into a part so little calculated to receive it.

I will first presume I am not going a shade too far in the conjecture, but feel myself fully justified in supposing, that my very honest, well meaning *fellow labourer* in VETERINERIAN investigation, had no one *design*, or expectation of any *particular* operation from this effort of *experimental* practice and judicious discrimination, more than it might make the *Horse sweat*, (or in fact *any thing else*) and if *it did so*—it *might* make *him well*. But as to any predominant symptom, and particular disease he meant to subdue, I most readily exculpate him from every *intent* of the kind, as a matter of too much *mental* magnitude ; and proceed to what was the probable effect of the article so unluckily interposed.

From the remarks already made, it may be easily conceived by those not at all versed in medical disquisition, that this medicine, when administered to the human frame, even in proper proportions, must come much sooner into action in its various modes of operation, than it possibly can in the subject we treat of, whose form is by no means, so favourably adapted to its singular effects. For with the former should its power rapidly form upon the nervous irritability of the stomach, exciting it to action, its force by an immediate continuity and sympathetic sensation of parts, may also produce an opposite evacuation, and both from a general relaxation, be followed by a copious and salutary perspiration.

It is by no means to be considered so with the horse, for when we recollect that he is prevented (by a valve in the passage) from throwing off the least article of offending matter from the stomach by *vomit*,—when we advert to the construction and well-known length of the intestinal canal, that

prevents the necessary liquefaction of the excrementitious contents to produce purgation in less than from twelve to twenty, and twenty-four hours—and the extreme difficulty of producing *perspiration* by MEDICINE,—little need be urged to abolish a pursuit in practice so evidently replete with *danger*, so very little with a probable prospect of success.

Concluding from such analysis of the medicine and its effects, as the abridged plan of this tract will permit us to make, that the *stimulus* of the unprecedented and incredible quantity of the medicine, had been so excessively powerful upon the irritability of the stomach, that SPASMS, (in other words, a preternatural and incessant contraction,) had constituted so great a degree of *fermentation* in its contents, that the superflux of indigested and imperfect chyle became proportionally propelled to the different emunctories; these being overcharged, were rendered inadequate to the offices of *secretion*, inflammation of the liver, (as well as other parts) probably fol-

lowed—mortification succeeded—and Death ensued—but in all likelihood not without an absolute rupture of the internal coat of the stomach, from the violent spasmodic exertions to expel its contents by regurgitation, without effect.

Conceiving this to have been the direct process by which an object of so much value was rashly destroyed, the suggestion must, to every rational investigator, appear sufficiently well founded, to answer any enquirer who may be induced to ask,—Why *Emetic Tartar* never has, or ever shall, form an article of use in practice at the RECEPTACLE, while the *Materia Medica* holds forth such a variety of less dangerous ALTERNATIVES?

ACRIMONY IN THE BLOOD.

Having in the earlier pages gone over such distinguishing traits of disease, or disquieting symptoms, as arise from OBSTRUCTED PERSPIRATION, and a consequent *Viscosity* of the Blood, (upon which much

more will be occasionally introduced) we come to that nice distinction of MORBIDITY, where similar effects arise from causes directly opposite to each other; and where, although (to superficial observers) the cases in different subjects appear directly the same, yet the treatment in both must constitute a palpable contrast, to complete a cure in either.

It has been before observed, that the intent of this publication is to bring home conviction, by the most incontrovertible demonstration, and to reconcile, without prolixity, such conviction to the scale of every intelligent comprehension. That the execution may go hand in hand with the declaration, let it be briefly understood, that an *acrimonious* and *impoverished* state of the blood, will produce in one subject the very same appearances that a *stazy viscosity* may occasion in another; with only such slight shades of variation, as shall be accurately explained.

The very nature of the Animal Œco-

nomy holds forth demonstrative proof, even to the least inquisitive observer, that the frequent supplies of healthy aliment constantly generate the proper portions of Chyle, Lymph, and Blood, for all the purposes of secretion and support; this being admitted, it directly follows, that a want of such regular supply in either *quantity* or *quality*, robs the blood of its crassamentum, or superior property, (in fact the very *life* and *spirit* of the circulation) giving the serum the preponderation, by which the blood becomes impoverished—the circulation languid—and the frame emaciate.

To render this idea fully comprehensive, let it be recapitulated, that as blood is generated and flesh formed by the force of nutritious aliment, and the frame looks full and fine only in proportion as the vessels are distended with its invigorating effects, so every part becomes proportionally contracted and diminished, as it is more or less deprived of the means of that perfection; hence it is inferred, that as much as the

blood of one horse becomes overcharged with size and viscosity by a superflux of food and disproportion in exercise, so another is equally *reduced below the standard* necessary to HEALTH and PURITY, by taking (in action and consequent evacuations) more from the frame and circulation, than is contributed by aliment for the support of both.

For the demonstration of this fact so accurately ascertained by experience, as well as to set at defiance the clashing opinions of determined cavillers and cynical disputants, who exist in personal confidence, we need only advert to that prevalent defect so palpably striking in most of the PUBLIC, as well as very many *private* stables in and round the Metropolis; where we see an ENLARGEMENT of the EXTREMITIES, or in plainer language

S W E L L E D L E G S,

With the usual concomitants of

CRACKS AND SCRATCHES,

Meet our eyes at all points, in direct confirmation of the assertions advanced; and originating as before mentioned, in the different extremes of *repletion* in one object, and *poverty* in another.

Dividing therefore the subject we treat on into the distinct classes it is entitled to, it will be found, that the SWELLED LEGS, of a horse low and emaciated, originate in a superflux of serum, an impoverished habit, and too great laxity of the vessels, from a want of sufficient contents to insure their distension, and support their elasticity. On the contrary, the horse of an opposite description, full in the frame, loaded with flesh, heavy in the eyes, and foul in the excrements, labours under the infirmity from a very different cause, and of course lays claim to a very different treatment. Here the vessels are all preternaturally distended with a viscid substantial matter, originating in a fizy state of the blood, be-

come stagnant by time, with a want of exercise, now locked up in certain channels by the stricture upon the surface, (or tightness of the integument) daily assuming greater rigidity by the length of its duration.

Altho' it has been an almost established custom to treat every species of swelled legs directly in the *same way*, as if they had originated by the *same means*, yet a moment's reflection, and a slight reference to the foregoing remarks, evidently points out the absurdity of the practice, and demonstrates the necessity of a system more rationally adapted to the exigencies of each particular occasion. DIURETICS and ALTERATIVES have been hitherto considered the *grand specifics* in all cases of the kind, and those not working wonders, the GROOM'S great sheet anchor, NITRE, has been the *ne plus ultra* of consummation; till by such an eternal attenuation, the blood has been so much impoverished, as to render the remedy worse than the disease.

Avoiding farther animadversion upon the erroneous practice of the *past*, we advert to the more rational and enlightened principles of the PRESENT, endeavouring to inculcate such rules as may (with punctuality and perseverance) be expected to insure a certainty of success; having previously in recollection, the excellent adage, that “the master’s eye makes the work *light*,” and the additional consolation that *seeing* the process will in all probability go a great way towards effecting the cure.

BLEEDING naturally precedes every other consideration; that operation cannot too soon take place, not more to relieve the vessels from their load and stricture, than to ascertain the state of the blood; which being found sufficiently above the standard already described, to demonstrate the enlargements to have been produced by a fizy viscosity, proceed immediately in the following way:

Take of Camomile Flowers, Roman Wormwood, Rosemary, and Lavender leaves, each a double handful ; boil in two gallons of water, stirring occasionally together, for near half an hour ; then let the legs that are swelled be well fomented with a large sponge, or pieces of flannel, alternately dipt in the decoction, as hot as it can be used without injury to the hair, for a quarter of an hour every night and morning. This part of the operation should be immediately followed by half an hour's leg rubbing, with soft separated hay bands, and that in such persevering succession, as not only to get them *speedily dry*, but to enliven the circulation by the artificial warmth excited by friction..

After each morning's ceremony, if the weather permits, the subject should have from *one to two or three* hours' walking exercise, according to the state, standing, and inveteracy of the defects ; and when brought in (previous to dressing the body)

the leg rubbing should be again carefully and persistingly attended to.

In the evening, after the fomentation, when the legs have undergone the long and patient friction so frequently mentioned, and so strongly recommended, have ready flannel rollers about two full inches wide and two yards long, with which let the swelled parts of each leg be bandaged moderately, (but not severely) these to remain till taken off for the fomentation of the following morning.

DIGRESSION.

During fourteen years practice in PHYSIC and SURGERY, aided by a friendly domestication with families of the first respectability, it was my ambition to shake off the mask of Medical Mystery, and to consider every Patient an individual Friend of the first magnitude,—a Friend who had not only done me the honor to entrust me with the management of his PURSE, (in the *sum*

total of my bill) but with the care of his constitution *also*. Under the impressive influence of this reflection, it was the grateful maxim of every visit never to leave a single patient, till I had reconciled them to a proper opinion of their own case ; and possessed them not only of the property of the medicines intended to be introduced, but the operations from which they were to obtain relief. The same uniform principle pervades my *present* pursuits, and I feel no small share of gratification in confessing, I retain too much respect for that great body of distinguished characters, in whose service I am retained ; as well as the cause of general expectation I am engaged in, to hazard or hold forth any prescription, or particular mode of practice, but what I shall always consider myself happily bound to explain.

I N S T A N C E.

Returning therefore to the process just recommended, let us endeavour to discover and demonstrate its intended and probable

72 PURGATIVES AND DIURETICS.

effects upon the frame in general, and the seat of disease in particular. First, It is to be readily conceived, that the stricture upon, and distension of the vessels must be considerably relieved, and the obstructed circulation enlivened by the BLEEDING proposed. Secondly, That the stagnant matter so long locked up in the extremities, becomes graditionally rarefied by the heat of the FOMENTATION;—that it is proportionally raised in the vessels (or tubes) by the restored elasticity afforded to the solids in the friction of *leg-rubbing*; and being by these means absorbed into the circulation, is ultimately carried off by such *evacuants* as the mildness, or severity of the case may render it necessary to adopt, of which we now proceed to offer the most satisfactory elucidation.

PURGATIVES AND DIURETICS,

Are the only two that can present themselves to our service upon the occasion; not but that in the early stages of slight cases, a

short course of ALTERATIVES, with such change of *aliment* as may tend to alter the PROPERTY of the BLOOD, will, before the vessels are preternaturally distended, generally effect a speedy obliteration. To secure this, one of the ALTERATIVE POWDERS should be given in the corn, (first sprinkled with water to insure adhesion) every night and morning; which, with one ounce of Nitre given each morning in the water, may in a fortnight be expected to have carried off so recent an accumulation, if by long standing it has acquired such visciditv, and occasioned such distension of the vessels, as to require means of greater power and perseverance.

Should, by the joint inattention of the MASTER, and the shameful neglect of the Groom, this have taken place, a different mode must be unavoidably pursued, to avoid the mortification of disappointment. In addition to the Bleeding and Fomentation,

so accurately decribed, a **STRONG** Diuretic Ball, if a *stout* horse, a **MILD** if a *small* one, should be given every morning for the first three, and every other morning for the last, with an **ALTERATIVE POWDER** every night in the corn, till half a dozen balls and a dozen powders are consumed, before which time visible amendment, if not a total removal may be expected, unless an unforeseen severity has taken place, when a little longer perseverance in the same plan must be adopted, for the completion of cure.

These are the certain and systematic modes of practice that never fail under strict care and unremitting attention ; and are properly adapted to the wants of those who find it unavoidably necessary to use their horses in gentle work during the cure ; but in all cases of long standing, displaying an inflexible rigidity of the skin, and want of pliability in its contents, a course of Physic, with intervening Alteratives are immediately presented to your consideration.

—Thus :

Having the second day after Bleeding prepared your horse with mashes, on the third give your *Purging Ball*, either the "Mild," "Strong," or "Cordial Rhubarb," as may be thought most applicable to the kind of horse labouring under the infirmity. The subject having been well cloathed and managed during the operation, let him on the first night after the physic is completely set, (that is when the laxation has totally subsided, and the excrements become firm) have one of the ALTERATIVE POWDERS given in his corn, which may be continued every night for the six; on the seventh or eighth morning the *Purging Ball* will be repeated; after which is set, the powders are to be continued for six nights as before.

The third dose of physic, and a farther repetition of the powders becoming absolutely dependent upon the necessity of their use, and *that necessity* to be considered and determined upon, by either the MASTER or the GROOM, whoever

luckily possesses the power of controul,—a matter that is much to be regretted in the present æra of polite refinement does not always attach itself to the privilege of the former.

A very advanced and long neglected case of this kind, degenerates to, and gradually displays symptoms of

G R E A S E,

Becoming the more inveterate and less likely to be curable, the longer it has been permitted to remain without a check. In all cases of this kind or description, the indications of cure are precisely the same* as already recited, requiring only persevering exertions in proportion to the external appearance and internal progress of

* Only varying the PURGING BALLS for “Strong or mild Mercurial” according to the size and strength of the horse, and softening the parts daily with camphorated Spermacæti Ointment.

disease ; which in almost every case of difficulty has assumed the complexion of severity from a degree of neglect in the *first* instance, or an expectation of MIRACLES in the *second*, where the parties concerned who (not adverting to the effects of Medicine, or the operations of nature) grow impatient in their expectations, and relax in their endeavours at the very moment that power and perseverance should jointly accumulate to eradicate the foundation of disease.

CRACKS AND SCRATCHES,

Are subjects upon the management of which very little need be introduced ; they are generally much more the effect of *indolence* in the GROOM, (by leaving them wet and dirty in cold or frosty weather) than any tendency to *humours*, or disease in the horse. As they are universally allowed to be engendered by *inattention*, they should be as cautiously counteracted by a

strenuous exertion of indefatigable industry. Cleanliness in the extreme is the leading step to success, therefore washing clean with a sponge, softened in a warm gelatinous gruel, wiping gently dry with a pliable linen cloth, and lastly meliorating all the lacerated parts with a superficial impregnation of Camphorated Spermacœti Ointment, seldom or ever fail to effect a speedy obliteration.

But should any swelling of the legs, any foetid ichorous discharge from the cracks, or callous appearance of the edges display evident signs of even probable severity, it will be better to anticipate the possibility of compulsion, by adopting the use of a half a dozen MILD DIURETICS, and the same number of ALTERATIVE POWDERS, in the way already described; upon which such reliance may be made, as with proper care and attention will not open the door of deception and disappointment.

T H R U S H,

Is frequently the cause of much trouble and disquietude, becoming like many other defects we treat of a matter of more or less concern, according to its progress and permanence; if not judiciously observed, and properly counteracted in its infancy, before the FROG becomes mutilated by the corrosive property and acrimonious fœtidity of the discharge; which varying in different subjects, according to the grossness of the subject, or the peculiar conformation of the foot, renders it a matter of inconvenience and vexation, in proportion to the destruction of a part to which the mind so naturally adverts, as the seat and safety of action.

In all slight and superficial cases it is a matter of but little consequence, and easily remedied by proper stable care and attention; but when by neglect it has been suffered to corrode and perforate the frog, it

frequently generates into an habitual permanence, and alleviation is all that can be expected. This is the case too in a variety of instances where the defect is inveterately hereditary, and absolutely transmitted from fire or dam; in both which cases the mouths of the deep seated vessels continue to get more putrefied by the foetid and corrosive property of the matter discharged, and acquire a callosity that from its remote situation from the surface, it is impossible to effect by any external application, without evident injury to the parts that surround the seat of disease.

SPIRITUOUS STYPTICS and VITRIOLIC INJECTIONS have been recommended by former writers, and are beyond a doubt frequently brought into use, particularly by those *honest industrious* servants, who wish to effectually hide from their MASTERS the fruits of their *previous care* and unremitting attention. The practice however is replete with danger, and ought to be carefully

avoided; for certain it is, to this mode of treatment we are indebted for the number of bad eyed horses we see in and round the Metropolis, which cannot create momentary surprize, when we recollect that fertile spot abounds more in Quackery and its Professors, than every other part of the Kingdom.

NATURE in this business may be *solicited*; but she will not be *driven*; rational and simple methods are therefore the most likely to be productive of success. CLEANLINESS in this particular instance is the very sheet anchor of HOPE; from which consideration arises the indispensable necessity of extracting every kind of extraneous substance after work or exercise, by means of water mildly warm, and a water brush (in preference to the injurious introduction of the picker) as the insinuation and retention of *dirt, sand, or gravel*, are always to be dreaded as enemies that irritate and encrease the cause of disease.

After the horse is completely dressed, and the frog perfectly dry from the effect of the washing, two or three tea spoons-full of TINCTURE of MYRRH may be poured upon the part, and the foot held up till a sufficiency is absorbed into the seat of injury; where it is not intended to act as a repellent, or to divert the discharge to other channels, but to stimulate the mouths of the vessels, that by such irritation they may be encouraged to throw off the load of offensive matter with which they have been overcharged; thereby cleansing the interstices of the putrid filth that continues to corrode, constituting such separation of parts as may tend to obliterate the old and promote the growth of new.

Altho' this subject may not in general be thought of sufficient magnitude to justify farther animadversion, yet it becomes in some degree necessary to add, that where such cases (as it frequently happens) have been permitted to reach such advanced stage as may bear the appearance of non-

T H R U S H.

submission—where the cleft or aperture in the centre of the frog gets worse instead of better—the discharge increasingly offensive and the heel contracted in consequence—it affords every reason to believe the juices are vitiated, and require internal counter-action.

However it may be believed that in recent or slight cases, a few DIURETIC BALLS may have been adequate to expectation in their effect; yet in those of confirmed obstinacy, there can be no doubt but two or three doses of MILD MERCURIAL Physic should have the preference, as a systematic prelude to such course of ALTERATIVES, as may constitute a salutary change in the property of the blood.

Having descended to such minutiae as the preceding heads seemed to demand, we consequently return to the proper management of SWELLED LEGS already described, when becoming the concomitants of an emaciated frame, and evidently arising

from a laxity of the solids and an impoverished state of the blood. These, as they are derived from a very different cause, so they require a very different mode of treatment from those originated in a viscosity of the blood, and consequent stagnation of the fluids, the particulars of which have been clearly entered into under their distinct heads:

The leading objects here are to invigorate the system, to enliven the circulation, and restore the solids to their original elasticity. That this may be done with consistency, and to ascertain to a certainty, every idea of parsimonious precaution must be superseded by the undisguised hand of distinguishing liberality; a constant and judicious supply of the best and most nutritious aliment, will *almost* preclude the officious interposition of Medicine.

Nightly mashes of two thirds ground malt and one of fine pollard,—soft water in small quantities three or four times a day,

followed up by similar supplies of nice fragrant hay,—good sound oats morning and noon,—regular exercise, (but that gentle and rather *under* than *over* the horse's strength,) with patient leg rubbing at every opportunity to assist in restoring the vessels to their proper tone with a CORDIAL BALL every other morning for *six*, will, beyond a doubt, or the fear of disappointment, soon promote the object to a state of the most PERFECT CONDITION.

Upon the subject of ACRIMONY in the blood, to prevent a renewal of it in a different part of the work, we may continue to observe, that there are other disorders arise from its uncontrouled continuance, as.

H I D E B O U N D,

S U R F E I T,

A N D M A N G E,

They are all of the same family, and in a

great degree dependent upon each other, as may be readily conceived by giving the matter a concise elucidation.

The BLOOD acquiring a certain disproportion of acrimonious serum, by the means of *short* and *bad* AILMENT, as already explained; we are not erroneous in stating, that the longer it continues in the habit, without counteraction, the greater must be its effect in vitiating the original purity of the blood. Its power becomes consequently progressive, in direct conformity with the “gradational shades of disease, as BAD—VERY BAD—WORSE—WORST,” promulgated in the earlier pages of remarks, and may in the present instance be thus comprehended.

A horse said to be HIDEBOUND, has an uncommon contracted tightness, and want of healthy pliability in the skin, which felt on either side, seems closely adhering to, and almost inseparable from the ribs; the coat is alternately smooth and staring in patches, and looking at it in some directions

it appears of different hues; the subject bearing the appearance of unmerited poverty, and by the usual hollownes of the eyes and dejection of spirits, displays evident signs of internal disquietude.

Great part of the former system prudently appertains to this,—*Bleeding* in a moderate proportion is premised as the unavoidable prelude to altering the property of what remains; by changing the *quantity*, we gain one point towards altering the *QUALITY*. Mashe of the nutritive and comfortable kind follow of course; those mentioned in the preceeding article, or in their stead if inconvenient, or hard to obtain, equal parts of *Oats* and *Bran* may be used, with six ounces or half a pound of *Honey* in each: great exertions being made in regular dressings, to assist the circulation and open the pores for the transpiration of insensible perspiration.

The above appearance long neglected, assumes a different aspect displaying some

of those cutaneous eruptions, or partial losses of hair, that are distinguished by the appellation of SURFEIT; to go largely into the investigation of which, would very far exceed the limits allotted to this subject, in a work contracted to a space for universal convenience. It must therefore suffice to say, like many other disorders, it varies in different objects, acting with more severity upon the habit of some than of others; the pustules, the irritation, and little lacerations increasing with the length of time it has been lurking in the frame, which progression of shades gives it to many the appearance of different disorders, tho' they are in fact only more prominent and advanced features of the same disease.

However the complexion may *vary*, the mode of cure is directly the same, it may be rendered complete by the leading traits just mentioned, throwing, an ALTERATIVE POWDER into the corn in the morning, and the mash at night for ten days or a fortnight; washing the lacerated parts, or

pustules, every day with the following
LOTION:—Take,

Oil of Tartar per deliquum, six ounces,
Soft water, two ounces.—Mix and keep
stopped.

Should the disorder have gained so much ground as to hold forth a probability of permanence, it will be right to continue the system of invigoration, 'till the subject is enough above the line of mediocrity to bear EVACUANTS previous to his being put into work or strong exercise. In which case, *two or three* doses of the MILD MERCURIAL phyfic if a *slight* or *blood* horse, or the STRONG MERCURIAL if a draft or heavy horse, had better be brought into use, than encounter the chance of farther disquietude. And this is a matter the more worthy attention when a previous remark is reconsidered “that the longer such acrimony remains unchecked in the habit, the more severe must be its effects.”

In conformity with the consistency of this idea there cannot be the least doubt, but a cutaneous eruption, passing under the appellation of SURFEIT, (or in fact any other denomination) will, from its increasing power in every advanced stage, become doubly destructive in its progress, and soon degenerate into such general state of external morbidity,—excoriation or loss of hair, as is considered a rank and inveterate MANGE, however it may be differently named by different practitioners, in compliment to the sensations of their employers; some of whom perhaps may with difficulty reconcile it to their *own* ideas of *liberality*, to have so degrading a disorder appear upon the premises.

As it has been before observed, and will no doubt stand generally admitted, that these gradational shades of disease are all collateral branches of the same family, so it may be reasonably inferred, that the MANGE is, (Death excepted) the very *ne plus ultra* of *Poverty*; and as it seldom

happens but to subjects of the most trifling value, so it is natural to conclude, very little expense indeed is encountered, or attention bestowed upon such occasions.

Conceiving however that much explanatory matter, and satisfactory information may be derived from the preceding stages and their annexed mode of treatment; it remains only to render such, additional assistance as may prove proportionally powerful to counteract the same species of disease when advanced to so great a degree of inveteracy. Total extirpation cannot be expected by the use of internals *only*, where the integument has acquired a rigid callosity by the acrimonious irritation.

To obtund the former and allay the latter, are the leading steps to early obliteration. To effect both,—Take

Antimony, finely powdered, twelve
ounces,

Sulphur, eight ounces.

Cream of Tartar, four ounces.

Mix well together, and divide into twelve papers of two ounces each ; of these let one be given in the feeds of corn, (or mashes) every night and morning.

During which course of alteratives, let every part of the frame, where there is the least appearance of *eruption* or *excoriation*, be patiently, and plentifully rubbed with a proper portion of the following unguent every other day.—Take

Sulphur Vivum, six ounces,

White Helebores Powder, four ounces,

Black Pepper powdered fine, two ounces,

Stir these into twenty ounces of Hog's Lard, melted, but *barely warm* ; and before its is quite cold, add Oil of Tartar, per deliquum, four ounces, and let it be kept tied over with a bladder for use.

These means are sufficient to cure this disease without the least collateral aid and

are calculated for those who wish to avoid expence, and to extend it only in proportion to the value of the object concerned ; it is therefore necessary to observe, that where the subject is of considerable value, and a wish is entertained to hazard the less probability of a *relapse*, by altering the property of the Blood, when the horse has acquired a renewal of STRENGTH and VIGOUR, no good reason can be advanced against a course of gentle Mercurial physic, with the necessary care and attention so frequently mentioned.

P U R G I N G.

The unavoidable necessity for occasionally recommending this important operation, in such a variety of cases as will constantly occur, is alone sufficient to demonstrate the propriety of its UTILITY, its EFFECT, and its DANGER being perfectly understood.

As there are many who piqueing them-

selves upon a cynical superiority, an affected cunning, or inflexible obstinacy, confidently tell you, "they never *physic* their horses, and yet they are *always well*;" so there is another happy collection, who falling into the same opinion, are (to constitute the contrast) equally *unfortunate*, by a succession of *ill luck*, in hardly ever having a sound or healthy horse in possession; while we well know the permanent advantages derived from the practice, by those who cleanse their horses at proper seasons with care and consistency, insuring to themselves the consolation, in return for a little extra expence and trouble, of stables in a state of un sullied perfection.

Altho' scientific investigation and tedious disquisition was originally intended to take as little room as circumstances would admit, yet it is impossible to pass over this very material article, without affording it every experimental remark, every practical occurrence, and every medical minutiae, that can at all tend to such general eluci-

dation, as may render it more universally acceptable.

To reconcile jarring opinions, to encounter opposite principles, and to establish incontrovertible proofs of its salutary effects (either as a *preventative* or CURE,) may perhaps make the subject seem long and uninteresting to those, who already in possession of REASON and TRUTH, stand not in need of CONVICTION; but when it is taken into the scale of consideration, how very small a portion of the multitude such enlightened list contains, no farther apology need be offered for going an explanatory length into the magnitude of the subject.

The superficial comprehension of PURGING in general, goes no farther than a mere repetitional discharge from the intestinal accumulation, without adverting to all the consequences of its latent effects upon the system at large; or a relative consideration to its more remote influence upon those parts that are but little supposed to be *at all*

affected by the operation. To bring this loose idea a few degrees nearer to every comprehension, is the entire business of this investigation which may with very little application be universally understood.

Without a practical knowledge of the anatomical structure it may be readily conceived, that the internal coat of the stomach is so plentifully supplied with nervous ramifications, that it becomes a joint and serious seat of irritability, evidently dependent in action upon whatever may be taken or forced into its vacuum, either as
FOOD OR PHYSIC.

Exclusive therefore of the acting stimulus of CATHARTIC Medicines upon the extreme sensibility of the nervous system, thus dispersed by collateral branches through every part of the frame, they act also by *irritation* upon the mouths of the LYMPHATICS, exciting a proportional regurgitation of their contents into the intestinal canal, so long as the stimulative property of the me-

dicine may have power to act; during which, some abortion of lymph and regurgitation of chyle intermixes with and is carried off by the excrementitious discharges.

Were the obstinate, or incredulous, at all disposed to argue the PROPRIETY of, or indeed the NECESSITY for occasionally purging horses, either for the PRESERVATION of HEALTH, PREVENTION of DISEASE, or PROMOTION of CONDITION, such facts shall be stated to prove its utility as must inevitably set the most subtle disputant at defiance. To critical observers it may have *often* happened (in the accumulating occurrences at the RECEPTACLE it constantly does,) that a horse shall during the operation of his physic, continue to be loose in his excrements for *five* or *six* hours, that the evacuation shall *then* have resumed its original firmness, the horse shall dung *twice* or *thrice* as solid as in his usual habit, (when no medicine whatever had been administered) that the

laxation should then return and the physic continue to operate 'till its termination, as tho' no obstruction or variation had taken place during its entire operation.

Had this been only a single instance in practice, it might not have been thought entitled to attention; but as it is a circumstance that so frequently occurs, it leaves no room for conjecture, on the contrary amply demonstrates a FACT,—That balls of indurated excrement form in the intestines, where (being permitted to remain too long without solution) they by their crustaneous concretion constitute a mass, distending the intestine beyond its elasticity, when inflammatory cholic, and mortification presently ensues; affording a powerful reason why so many of those very horses (*draft* in particular) are carried off in the most excruciating agonies, who are well known never to have had a dose of physic, tho' for years they may have been subsisted upon the coarsest and

most unwholesome food that could possibly be obtained.

That this representation may however be extended beyond the idea of theory, or the accusation of professional hypothesis, the reasoning must be supported by the introduction of indisputable authority.

C A S E.

Some time since a valuable coach horse, the property of the Rev. Mr. D———— near Wooburn in Bedfordshire, was observed to lay extended in the pasture (where he was turned out for some hours every day) in a state of seeming insensibility; upon being roused no indications or predominant symptoms of pain appeared but when left he almost immediately resumed his former situation. After patiently waiting for some hours and perceiving no disposition to action, he was got

up and removed to the stable, where he soon became attacked with excruciating pains, which afforded intervals of ease and assumed a periodical appearance.

He declined food almost entirely for the first few days, drank but little, was observed to void *no* excrement, and to stave but in very small quantities. The pains frequently returning with increased severity, *raking*,—glystering and the whole system of village practice was brought into use and persevered in 'till the RECTUM was an entire *vacuum*. The subject seemed relieved from violent pain, but totally refused both food and water. Nature was now supported by the efforts of art, in drinks of broth, gruel, ale, &c. that a neighbouring superintendent from his Grace of B's had judiciously adopted as most applicable to present appearances.

In this state of the case, when the Horse, had evacuated no excrement for *three weeks and five days*, a letter arrived from

Mr. D. requesting my advice and Medical interposition upon the occasion; when a parcel was dispatched by one of the *large stages*, "Carriage Paid," with a hope they would come to hand *the sooner*, without an obstacle, and afford some mitigation. This it unfortunately proved could not have happened had they been delivered; the fact is they were totally lost, and the subject dying a few days after, the body was opened, when the intestines were found violently distended, and that part nearest the rectum plugged up with a ball, that when taken out weighed *two pounds three ounces*; the intestines were overloaded with more than a large barrow full of excrement, totally prevented from passing into the RECTUM by the obstruction the *ball* had occasioned. The ball was incrustated with a substance like stone, and appeared within when separated like hard dry dung; which was manifestly the basis of concretion, and ultimate cause of his death. This might undoubtedly have been prevented by a little more attention

to occasional evacuation ; as evidently necessary in the animal world as in the human species.

Having introduced *one only* of the many forcible arguments that might be adduced to demonstrate the absolute necessity for PURGING (if health and condition are objects of importance) ; the next consideration is to adapt the strength of your Medicine to the size, state, flesh, age, promised perfection, or present foulness of the horse. For instance, to a slight or delicate blood horse the “*Mild Purging Ball,” will be sufficient ; to a stout roadster or carriage horse the “Strong” may be given ; to a horse slightly affected with foulness, fulness of the legs, heaviness in the eyes, cracked heels or threat’ning Grease, either the “Mild or Strong Mercurial Purging Balls” may be given, making your choice by the size and strength of your horse, as just described,

* See Conclusion.

in the use of the Mild or Strong Purging : where they are brought in only as EVACUANTS to prevent disease, and not as in the case of Mercurials, with a curative intention. “Cordial Rhubarb Purging” is proper for horses of strength and size, but at the same time of a delicate constitution ; and the “Purging Balls for worms,” it will be found impossible to take into use without the desired effect.

Admitting the necessity of occasional evacuations to be promoted by the means already described, it becomes directly in point to state the danger to which the animal is exposed by a want of proper care and attention during the operation. To a palpable want of this, as well as to the innate indolence, invincible obstinacy, or malicious neglect of those *worthy industrious* servants and FAITHFUL DEPENDENTS, to whom the superintendence of such valuable objects is so constantly and unavoidably intrusted ; in corroboration of, and the more to enforce the absolute and indispensable necessity for a strict observance of

the rules I shall hereafter lay down under this head, (and which in twenty years practice I have never known productive of ill,) I must claim permission to introduce *two* (of many) cases that have recently occurred in practice, as warnings to GROOMS and *servants in general*, to avoid that rock of inattention and carelessness, by which so many valuable horses *in Physic* have been *dispatched* to the HOUNDS.

C A S E.

Some time since I was called to give an opinion in the neighbourhood of HIGH-GATE, upon the state of a horse then laboring under excruciating *intestinal spasms*, the last effects of a Purging Ball, (administered three days before) prepared at a Druggist's in the City, and from a written prescription sent to the shop.

In the course of a very accurate investigation, (if the information given by the Servants in question was authentic, and

might be relied on, which by the bye, is in all cases of the kind *exceedingly doubtful*;) the physic had operated far beyond the line of consistency; and exclusive of the consequently increased stimulus that excited ineffectual strainings, (when the intestinal canal was effectually cleared) had beyond a doubt wiped away the very mucus that was so evidently intended as a guard to the *internal coat* of the INTESTINES.

In such state it would be difficult to decide, whether the imprudence of servants, (by an administration of the *frigid* element from the pump, or the admission of a *current* of EXTERNAL AIR in the then relaxed state of the whole system, might not suddenly collapse all the cutaneous passages, and throw the perspirative matter (thus obstructed,) instantaneously upon the VITALS, so as to constitute those SPASMS, that in opposition to every effort of art (in Cordials blended with Anodynes, and substantial Gelatinous Glysters, having an adequate portion of Laudanum) ended in a

MORTIFICATION, and carried off the subject in less than four and twenty hours after the attack.

C A S E.

In three days after so distressing a scene, I was called at five in the morning to a similar case, in the stable of a gentleman of fortune, at the fashionable extremity of the Town. Here I had to encounter a SYSTEM of PURGING, a specimen of *extra care* and *attention*, that “beggars all description;” it “harrows up the soul of humanity,” and leaves the fertile mind to lament the insensibility of *one class*, the penury (or inability) of a *second*, and the wretchedly shameful inattention, want of care, and palpable *cruelty* of a *THIRD*.

Here I found two valuable horses (one an extreme favourite of the owner) under the full operation of *Physic*, in the following way. First a pair of carriage horses in a large lofty stable with the doors

wide open at the *cold* and *chilling* hour before mentioned; next stood exposed to *all the chances* of *speedy* dissolution, one of the subjects in question, with very little cloaths, and *less* litter, (for he stood literally upon the *bare* stones,) his covering "the remnant of an old striped hanging," with part of a sack "thereunto appertaining," as superlative specimens of OPU-
LENT *wretchedness*.

In the next stall lay the object of *danger* and accumulated *distress*, with the head beyond the hinder extremity of the stall, and in her convulsions (which were almost unceasing) her fore feet beating against the hind legs of the object last described. From what motive is not known, (unless from the whim and caprice of the COACHMAN, GROOM, call him which you please, or *neither*) this unfortunate favourite mare of his master's had *her* ball of a different kind from the former, which proved to be one of my own Preparation, Seal, and Signature; purchased at KEARSLEY's, in Fleet-

Street; on the other hand the ball for the mare in question was prepared from a prescription taken to a shop of no *small* appearance, not an hundred miles from either Great-Queen-Street, or St. Martin's Lane.

Whether (as the prescription was taken from a book, and contained one drachm of Calomel) any mistake had happened by the introduction of *Corrosive Sublimate*, instead of CALOMEL, where the ball was prepared; or that the effect had been produced by the shameful neglect and inattention respecting *cold water*, or the exposure to *damp* and *chilling* air, it will never (from the self-sufficiency of the parties and their invincible aversion to reform) be possible to ascertain. Suffice it to say, that from the length and increasing strength of the convulsive paroxysms (during which in a seemingly slight exertion, she fractured the Helper's arm), it was thought prudent to put an end to her misery, there not appearing the most distant hope of her

recovery. These losses, *severe* as they are to *individuals*, open a flattering field of information to the world at large, who are eventually interested in whatever may be communicated from indisputable authority for the general good.

A great variety of similar cases are perfectly within recollection, but the insertion of *these only* are sufficient to demonstrate the danger of submitting so serious an operation to the *effect* of *chance*; as well as to rescue from IGNORANCE, ILLITERACY, and incredible OBSTINACY, an animal, that it is anxiously to be hoped is, under the present predominance of modern refinement and systematic investigation, becoming gradually possessed of the attention and tenderness he has been for ages *equally* entitled to.

That a subject of so much importance may receive every ray of improvement from the advantages of experimental prac-

110 INSTRUCTIONS FOR PURGING.

tice, it has been thought prudent to introduce such circumstances as are productive of DANGER ; and having so done, it becomes equally applicable to hold out the means most likely to *avoid it* ; by minutely reciting such instructions for the treatment of HORSES in PHYSIC, as, (under the sanction of unfeigned success) is entitled to PUBLIC APPROBATION.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PURGING.

The day of administering the BALL having been determined on, let the horse have TWO MASHES the preceeding day (at noon and night), of sweet bran and clean oats, equal parts, upon which pour boiling water and stir them well together, letting the composition stand 'till of a very slight warmth, before it is placed in the manger ; as by being offered too hot, some horses are alarmed at the fumes, or scald themselves by attempting it too eagerly, and ever after become averse to mashes in any state whatever.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PURGING 111

On the following morning early, let the ball be given in the manner now described, avoiding the use of that absurd, ridiculous, and cruel invention the "BALLING IRON," calculated only to lacerate the parts and render the horse *shy* about the head and mouth upon every future occasion. Let the GROOM or *Servant* who most constantly attends the horse (and to whom he is of course best known), slip the fingers of his left hand into the off side of the horse's mouth, and taking gently hold of the horse's tongue, draw it out on that side; when, assisting a little with the other hand to get a firmer grasp, the mouth is kept as desirably and safely open, as if the balling iron was absolutely in use.

The operator having previously placed the ball in his right hand waistcoat pocket, now takes it into that hand, and surrounding it with his fingers and thumb in a conical form, conveys it (with a PROPER DEGREE OF RESOLUTION) to the very root

of the tongue, where with a little exertion of the fingers, in propelling the ball, it passes the curve at the entrance of the Gullet; when withdrawing his right hand, *instantly* letting go the tongue with his left (and placing it under the jaws so as to lift up the head) he sees the ball pass without encountering the least difficulty.

This done, give him a couple of quarts of soft water to take off the nausea, put on an additional sheet, throw a handful of sweet picked hay into his rack, let him have a good leg rubbing for a quarter of an hour then shake up his litter and leave him undisturbed for three or four hours; at which time make your mash as on the preceding evening, and when cool enough go to stable. After settling the litter, rubbing his leg and flank again for a few minutes, and wiping the manger exceedingly clean, (always taking away any mash that may have been left or refused) offer the mash, which leaving before him, shut

up again for *four hours*; when you again go through the former ceremony of "setting fair," give about six quarts of soft water with the chill taken off (but not enough for fumes to arise), after which, shake into the rack a few handfuls of hay well picked and shaken, locking up as before.

From the great length of the intestinal canal, physic is in general full or near twenty hours before it operates; this is not however by any means an invariable rule, for it in a great degree depends upon the constitution of the horse and the state of his body. For this reason, after the first twelve hours, it becomes the more necessary to attend frequently to the stable, and observe the progress. Some horses bear purging with much more courage than others, many feel the regurgitating nausea and aloetic eructations to a certain degree of disquietude, loss of appetite, and loathing of water, neither eating nor drink-

ing satisfactory during the operation ; while others eat mash, corn, and hay, as well as drink water *warm* or *cold*, with the greatest avidity so soon or often as it is placed before them.

This is to be considered an almost invincible proof of strong CONSTITUTIONAL STAMINA, and such horses will bear a powerful course of three doses, (should their foulness or infirmities render it necessary,) better than those of a delicate habit or weak constitution, will throw off *two* of a much more moderate proportion. It should be held in memory that care must be taken so soon as your ball is given, to exclude the admission of external air by any particular *door* or *window*, as well as to stop any crevices in the stable with separated hay-bands, by way of preserving an equal degree of temperature and preventing any chilling air that may insinuate itself from obscure or indirect openings.

It will be naturally observed from the remarks just now introduced, that as the phyfic operates much sooner and more powerfully with some horses than with others, it is the more necessary to be particularly attentive at the critical time alluded to, and to supply the subject with drink and mashes, not only in small quantities, but in direct conformity with the inclination and disposition you observe him display. At any rate it will be highly proper (and by no means to be omitted) that he is attended to the very *last* thing *that* night; and *proportionally early* in the morning; when the ceremony of the proceeding day is to be repeated, with the addition of frequent supplies of water, given in the state before described, and mashes at the usual hour of feeding with corn, when the horse is not in a course of phyfic.

If the season is warm, the weather dry, and the days long, he may be led out three times in the day, about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes at each time,

(having a hood and an additional sheet more always *out of the stable* than *in*;) on the contrary, should the season be cold, the weather *wet* or *damp*, and the days short, TWICE for a quarter of an hour each time will be sufficient, as a horse frequently gets languid and debilitated under slight exercise in physic. EXERCISE in *moderation*, with a strict attention to circumstances, is productive of this convenience, it expeditiously assists in promoting the solution of, and carrying off the load of fæces that may have been a long time accumulating and become proportionally indurated in the intestines; which is still more assisted by giving him three or four quarts of water before bringing him out of stable, a matter of no small consequence, as it expedites the operation, and prevents its being protracted for two or three days, a circumstance that *sometimes* happens, particularly when a succession of wet weather prevents every possibility of motion abroad.

In such disappointments, the only substitute is, to wipe the head, neck, and breast well in the stable *thrice a day*, turning up the body cloths upon the back, (without taking off the roller and stripping the carcase,) working well at the flank, belly, and kidn quarters, moving him by so doing from side to side in the stall, and finishing each time with good leg rubbing as before directed ; which will not only prevent a tardiness in the circulation, but bring the stagnant fluids into a state of fluctuation to be the more readily carried off by the forced evacuations.

In about thirty, or six and thirty hours in some, from the beginning of the operation, the physic begins to set, (that is, the excrements begin to acquire their original form and consistence) nor can it be supposed to have effected the purpose for which it was given unless it has kept the body perfectly lax for such length of time, through there are not wanting instances of

the operations continuing full two days and twonights, without any ill consequence, or even the appearance of debilitation, where the nutriment taken has been proportionally adequate to the continuance of the discharge.

This is a circumstance not altogether dependent upon the strength of the medicine, (to which it would undoubtedly be attributed,) but might proceed merely from the accumulation of excrement, having become acrimonious by long retention in the intestines. In situations of this kind, whether caused by what is premised, or the natural weak constitutions of the horse, it will be adviseable to give one of the CORDIAL BALLS each morning, for three in succession, to invigorate the system and restore by warm and gentle stimulation the tone of both stomach and intestines. To horses of *this description*, two doses of physic will be always sufficient ; for however foul or defective they may be, it must

certainly be much better to effect obliteration by a short course of ALTERATIVES after the *two doses* than to hazard the chance of weakening the frame too much by the rash interposition of A THIRD.

To the judgement and discrimination of the OWNER, *Groom*, or Medical superintendent it must be submitted, at what distance of time to repeat the doses, (whether *two* or *three* are given) having the following criterion in mind to decide by. However *moderate* the operation may have been in the preceding dose, a second must never be given in less than *six clear days* from the complete setting of the dose that has gone before ; which six days must be protracted to SEVEN, EIGHT, OR NINE, according to the *mildness* or *severity* of the previous operation : adding to, or diminishing the dose, as the state of strength, constitution, or disease of the subject may require.

Between the doses, exercise is an article of too much consequence to be neglected.

when the weather will permit ; should which be severe in either *rain, frost* or *snow*, the deficiency must be compensated for by extra dressings in the stable. This exercise should be exceedingly gentle for the first ten days after the *last* dose, (as well as between the former) and may upon the whole be properly regulated by the following standard. For each of the *two first days* after the physic is completely set, and the excrements become firm, *half an hour's* walking exercise will be sufficient, with substantial dressing and proportional leg-rubbing in the stable. The *third* and *fourth* day (with good weather) may be extended to *one hour* ; the *fifth* and *sixth* to *one hour and an half* ; the *seventh* and *eighth* to *two hours*. About the *tenth* day he may go into a short, moderate, and easy canter, which may be gradually increased every day ; when at the end of three weeks, he may in mild and gentle exertions, appear with the hounds, and undergo a burst or two (provided he is not distressed) with

harriers or fox hounds ; but it will be imprudent to take him to stag hounds, with a good running deer, in less than *a month* after he is out of his physic.

Having laid down such invariable rules as become unavoidably necessary to go through a course of physic with safety, a few additional marks should be invariably retained in memory ; that during the operation a horse should never be moved out of the stable *in rain* ; stripped of his cloathing from the time of giving the ball to the setting of the physic ; or exposed to a cold and damp air by any means whatever. Either of these by a sudden collapſion of the porous system, may not only lay the foundation of diseases in which the *eyes*, *lungs* or *circulation* may become dangerously affected, but of unforeseen and unexpected calamities, terminating in the way already described in the cases previously introduced.

GRIPES AND FRET

Are in general conception received and considered as one and the same disorder.— The fact however is not so, for altho' they are in external appearance nearly the same, the original causes are very differently to be defined. These disorders are of two distinct kinds, the former proceeding from an accumulation of excrement in the intestinal canal, become indurated by time, exciting pain in proportion to its retention; which continuing unrelieved produces INFLAMMATION and not unfrequently MORTIFICATION ensues, speedily ending in DEATH:

After the first attack there is very rarely any cessation of symptoms, on the contrary they almost invariably increase, in proportion to the time they have continued without counteraction. The subject is in such extreme agony that he becomes insensible to every degree of danger, and totally disobedient even to those he is most accustomed to; he is alternatively up and down

rolling over from one side to the other, beating his head and legs against the ground, stall, or wall, and continues in such state of extravagant distortion as seems nearly allied to madness or convulsions. The wildfulness of his eyes, the pricking of his ears, the heaving of his flank, the involuntarily groanings and strainings to dung and stale without effect, (in addition to the profuse sweat that the excruciating pain occasions,) are a collection of symptoms sufficient to demonstrate the species of disease without a probability of being deceived.

It has been before observed that the principal object of this work, is immediate relief, without the previous task of literary disquisition and scientific investigation; to promote which without unnecessary delay, (and while the collateral means are in preparation,) let two or three incisions with the phlebotome be made in the fourth and fifth bars of the mouth, so as to occasion a plentiful bleeding, which will not only con-

tribute to a reduction of the general stricture, but in its effect upon the internal passages constitute a prelude to the relaxation that is to ensue.

This case is one of those where the probable extrication from impending danger depends entirely upon the expeditious mode of communicating alleviation; to take off the painful spasms from the intestines, by an *immediate* solution of their contents is the instantaneous object of consideration. This point must, if possible, be carried by an accumulation of the most energetic efforts, without waiting *hour after hour* for the effect of any *single* administration. To promote this by every possible means, let the following laxative glyster be prepared, and thrown into the rectum without delay:—Take

Thin Gruel, two quarts

Common Salt, four ounces,

Tincture of Jalap and of Senna, each one ounce,

Olive Oil, a quarter of a pint; mix and give of a moderate warmth.

During this operation let there be going on in preparation the following *purgative drink*, which may also be given with a horn, so soon as the various circumstances and concurring difficulties will permit:—
Boil.

Senna Leaves, one ounce and a half,
Race Ginger and Carraway Seeds bruised,
each half an ounce with Cream of
Tartar, one ounce, in a pint of Water
for a few minutes, in which dissolve Glauber Salts, six ounces, then strain and add
Tincture of Jalap, one ounce.

To give the greater and more expeditious effect to these endeavours, as well as to keep the horse *standing*, four persons (two on each side) should be employed in severe and incessant friction, on the back, sides, flank, under the belly, and between the fore legs, to keep him in such motion as may forward the wished for evacuations,

as well as to keep him from falling to the ground, or laying down, when a scene of distress *instantly* ensues. He may also be trotted occasionally in hand, an attendant following brisk with a whip to keep him *in action*, a work of some care and trouble, for if not strictly attended to he cannot be kept upon his legs.

In some cases a single evacuation, or two, with plentiful staling, produces almost instantaneous relief, and leaves the subject on labouring under such degree of soreness and lassitude as may be supposed to result from the extremity of pain, and the severity of bruises that are so frequently sustained. It may therefore be readily concluded, that as relief can only be obtained by perseverance in a repetition of either or both the above, it is unnecessary, in compliance with custom, to introduce a long list of alteratives, to embarrass the mind and perplex the judgment; as however in some places and in some situations, the prescriptions already introduced cannot be

prepared, obtained, or administered but with the greatest difficulty and delay, it may not be inapplicable to observe (totally divested of every idea of self interest) that the BALL FOR GRIPES, in the list of medicines at the conclusion, is the practice of the Author, where the *second* ball, at the expiration of *one hour*, has never (in more than an *hundred* instances) been known *once* to fail; of which the most flattering and distinguished testimonies might be adduced, did they stand in the least need of such recommendation to public estimation.

Supposing however relief to have been obtained by whichever mode may be thought most applicable or convenient the road to invigoration is still the same; nature will be found to have considerably suffered by the shock, if the attack has been tinged with severity, warm and nutritious aliment (so soon as it can be taken) will be therefore found welcome to the stomach and intestines. A comfortable mash of malt, with just bran sufficient to

disunite its clammy viscosity, will most probably be taken with avidity ; this may be followed with such portion of thin gruel and of such warmth as the state or severity of the case may have seemed to justify.

Admitting it to have been equally *long* and *doubtful* bordering upon DANGER, the frame debilitated and the food refused after sufficient time for rest, some mode must be adopted to stimulate the stomach to action, and none can be so proper as a *Cordial Ball*, which may be repeated in six or eight hours if the langour should continue unrelieved. As the case itself will have held forth sufficient demonstration that the intestines have been powerfully overloaded, and as such preternatural accumulation must most probably have originated in an obstruction of long standing, it is submitted to the consideration of every owner of a valuable horse, as well every rational superintendent of a stud, whether it is not always the most safe, at any rate most

prudent, so soon as a horse has recovered his strength, to put him under such course of gentle physic as may at least prevent the fear of a repetition.

THE F R E T,

Is also an acute and painful disorder, varying little from the former in its predominant symptoms, carrying with it in every trait, an equal appearance of distress and immediate danger; to those who may never have witnessed it, it may be considered one of the most awful and impressive sights in the great volume of calamity. The FRET (which may with great propriety be termed the *Flatulent Cholice*) is that species of intestinal pain, occasioned by an accumulation and retention of wind; this (in a constant fluctuation and effort for discharge) distends the stomach and intestines beyond their original elasticity, when coming into direct opposition with the contractive power of the abdominal muscles, pain is excited in a greater or less degree, accord-

ing to the circumference and extension of the parts, the collection of confined air, and the proportional spasms produced by its effects.

Distressing as a case of this kind is in itself, it is an additional mortification to be perfectly convinced, that nine times out of ten, it is occasioned more by the inexperience of lads, or indiscretion of servants, than any other of the long list of diseases to which the horse is incident. Practice and accurate observation sufficiently prove, that almost every occurrence of the kind proceeds from the previous and uncertain quantity of water inconsiderately given, (or permitted to be taken) either when the subject is exceedingly hot, and the blood in an increased circulation, or after being kept a long time without food or water; when in either case; it is generally known they will swallow large quantities with the greatest avidity.

To the major part of such cases as I have

been professionally called, sufficient proof has been adduced, that the disorder in its utmost severity has occurred by the means already mentioned ; and the circumstance is recited, merely to have it *kept in memory*, that scenes of so much trouble, distress, and disquietude, are known to arise evidently more from *inattention* and *neglect*, than the effect of chance.

The Cholic of this kind comes on very suddenly, and in general within an hour after the water has been drank ; and the distinction may be in some degree assisted, by attending to the rumbling of the imprisoned air through the intestines for vent or discharge.

There is no gradual progression in this complaint from slight to severe symptoms, its appearance is mostily sudden and attack violent ; the subject becomes in great measure outrageous ; he stamps, strikes his belly with his feet, looks wildly on either side towards his hind parts, drops down unexpectedly, rolls, groans, and rises as suddenly.

When the pain is excruciating, vibrations of the whole frame are perceptible ; to these a sweat or clammy moisture succeeds but not of long duration ; a severe and alarming rigor or shivering follows the perspiration, and if permitted to lie down, will, after the most wonderful exertions, extend himself as if life had left him.

The leading and principal step to bodily safety is to keep him upon his legs by the assistance and wisping recommended under the last head, that he may be prevented from the very great danger of beating himself to pieces when down ; a position which sometimes once taken, it is no easy matter to extricate him from. The next consideration must be immediately regulated by the ease or difficulty of procuring the articles most applicable to the case in question. If the situation is contiguous to any Agent, where the annexed medicines are in circulation, let one of the BALLS for FRET be given instantaneously, and re-

peated in one hour if symptoms are not sufficiently subdued ; they are already so high in estimation, and infallibly efficacious, that a long list of certificates might be adduced, did circumstances render them at all necessary to increase their reputation.

If however they should not be easily attainable, and distance should render a more extemporaneous remedy desirable, procure from the first shop the following common articles with the utmost expedition, and prepare as follows:—Take

Race Ginger, Carraway and Coriander Seeds, and Jamaica Pepper (called Allspice), each one ounce,

Bruise in a mortar, and boil in a pint and half of Strong Beer for a few minutes ; then strain and add of Brandy or Geneva, a quarter of a pint, and give with a horn of proper warmth, without delay.

In Farm-Houses, Villages, or remote situations this will prove no inconsiderable substitute for the more powerful medicines not then to be readily obtained; and may be repeated in an hour, or an hour and half if the gloomy and distressing prospect is not proportionally dispelled. After a repetition of either of the beforementioned remedies, should it so unexpectedly happen, that alarming appearances have not subsided, or that ease has not been obtained by *expulsion of wind*, or evacuation by *stool* or *urine*, the mind must then be turned to collateral and still more efficacious aids. PERSEVERE and CONQUER is the very life and spirit of practice; success frequently depends upon energetic and unceasing exertion, under the influence of which happy consolation, FORTITUDE and HOPE should ever supersede the dreary clouds of *despondency*.

Encourage the attendants by liberal and proper rewards to continue their *friction*, with alternate motion followed by the

whip as before recommended ; have in preparation the GLYSTER prescribed, and let the DRINK last mentioned be repeated, with the addition of *Liquid Laudanum*, two table spoonsful. Should this combination of endeavours to relieve fail in effect, and the attendants begin to flaken in ther perseverance, no such weakness must be indulged. *Liquor,---money,---solicitation,---PERSONAL PRESENCE,---PERSONAL EXAMPLE, and PERSONAL EXERTION* does WONDERS ; and for every reader would acknowledge, had *be seen* with THE AUTHOR what WONDERS they *have* worked. At any rate the methods prescribed must be persevered in without *relaxation* ; no deviation need be adopted, a repetition only of *each* is to be observed, every] two hours *at farthest* till relief is obtained.

After which the subject should be indulged with *rest*, undisturbed by frequent and unnecessary obtrusions, as well as occasionally assisted by such invigorating food and little attentions as his state of lassitude

may seem to require ; all which are so generally comprehended in the routine of stable discipline, that they stand in need of but little enumeration. *Mashes* of GROUND MALT, or scalded Bran and Oats, with the addition of six or eight ounces of Honey.— Well boiled gelatinous gruel, mixed with soft water in preference to water alone are amongst the *principal* considerations. Good warm cloathing and great friction in dressing are not to be forgotten, they enliven the circulation, open the pores, give a pliability to the surface, and greatly tend to take off the stiffness occasioned by the previous struggling and painful exertions.

As a consideration collaterally annexed to either of the heads just recited, it becomes directly in point to take a concise view of

THE STRANGURY ;
OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE ;

Which frequently becomes symptoma-

tically attached to *both*, but is oftener occasioned by the INFLAMMATORY than the FLATULENT CHOLIC; and when so may then be considered totally dependent upon the original, and will consequently submit to the means by which the *cause* is subdued.

On the contrary, when it is a disorder within itself, such obstruction, total suppression, or difficulty of staling may arise from different causes, as bruises upon the spine; or strains in the loins by carrying, or drawing too great a weight,—inflammation in the kidneys,—tumefaction or ulcerations there,—spasms upon any of the particular parts necessary to the secretion or evacuation of urine,—inflammation of, or concretions in the neck, or stone lodged in the bladder itself. To ascertain the delicate discrimination of which, some degree of patience and judgment must be exerted.

The predominant symptoms of a suppression of urine, are too palpably striking for even a young observer to be mistaken;

the subject is almost incessantly endeavouring to stave, with frequent *straining* and *groaning* without evacuation; a few drops or dribbling is only perceptible, and that seems to come away with acute pain. After which he resumes his usual position, but soon returns to the former attempt at staving without effect. It becomes unavoidably necessary to reprobate the practice of throwing into the frame loads of turpentine, and such other violent stimulants, as soon inflame the parts, and excite in the subject additional agony; as they absolutely increase, by their excessive property, the very cause they are weakly or ignorantly intended to remove.

The primary suggestion is to take off stricture, reduce *present*, and prevent *future* inflammation by reducing the momentum of the blood. In short BLEED largely without delay, second that effort by emollient internals, promoting the secretion and evacuation of urine by very *gentle* stimulants and *warm* diuretics. A “Ball for the

STRANGURY" if it can be obtained with expedition, may be given either *before* or *after* Bleeding, according to the difficulty or delay in its being procured. If one of the advertised balls cannot be obtained in the neighbourhood, adopt the following, which may be procured at any medical shop in the country.—Take

Castile, Bristol, or Yellow Soap, two ounces,

Nitre, one ounce,

Ginger in powder and Camphire, each three drachms,

Oil of Juniper, fifty drops.

Divide into two Balls, and giving one immediately, let it be repeated in two or three hours at farthest, if the first should not prove sufficiently successful.

That not the least time may be lost, but alleviation obtained without unnecessary delay, the following Glyster should be thrown up by means of a bag and pipe prepared for the purpose, all which might be going

on at the same time, to expedite the general intent of expeditious relief.

G L Y S T E R.

Take Gruel, of moderate consistence, full
three pints,
Gum Arabic and Nitre, in powder, of
each one ounce,
Oil of Juniper, two drachms,
Liquid Laudanum, half an ounce,
Olive Oil, a quarter of a pint,
Incorporate these well together and let
it be injected as warm as it can be, without
injury to the internal parts.

As it has been already observed, that
cases of this kind some times happen from
stone concretions, so they are frequently
occasioned by going long journies *without*
stopping : not only producing the temporary
inconvenience of *suppression*, but a permanent
weakness of the parts, that renders
the subject at all times the more liable to
repetition. That the obstruction or cause
of difficulty may be more effectually re-

moved, and that the tone of the urinary passages may be perfectly restored, it will be adviseable to give one ounce of Gum Arabic, and half an ounce of Nitre, in the water every morning for a week or ten days, thereby insuring a removal of any trifling remains, as well as sheathing the passages that may have slightly suffered by the severity of such symptoms as have occurred during the case.

Having gone through such acute cases as alarm with the apprehension of *immediate* danger, we naturally advert to those that are not so rapid in appearance, but are nevertheless equally destructive in their termination ; upon which, did we find the least well-founded reason to entertain doubt, a variety of instances might be adduced, to demonstrate conviction : adhering however as closely as possible, to the original plan of contracting *each* article to as concise a space as its nature would permit, *one* case only will be found sufficient to vanquish the most obstinate incredulity.

C A S E.

In little more than two years after the appearance of "THE STABLE DIRECTORY," my assistance was required at the stables of C. M——, Esq. at CAVERSHAM-PARK, in OXFORDSHIRE, where I found a fine and favourite carriage horse, laboring under every seeming symptom of a complication of disorders; an enumeration of predominant and distinguishing traits would prove superfluous, the possibility of *nice* examination was totally precluded, for he absolutely laid down with a groan of resignation, and breathed his last in a very short time after I had entered the stable.

Having for a series of years (previous to this circumstance) determined upon immediate dissection whenever it could apply to the improvement of the VETERINARY ART, I proceeded to a minute inspection of the VISCERA in general, and what is truly remarkable, (as almost unprecedented) found nearly the whole in a state of decay. One lobe of the liver was tumefied and loaded

with *tubercles*, the other in a state of apparent putrefaction (or absolute rottenness); with one of the KIDNEYS ulcerated nearly to perforation. Upon opening the stomach a new and uncommon scene presented itself, for one half was completely covered with *bots*, as closely adhering to the internal coat of the stomach, and to each other, as a hive of bees when they swarm; the other half was a meer *vacuum*, which they had abandoned so soon as the internal coat, or lining of that part had been previously destroyed.

The digestive powers, (or in other words the elastic property of the stomach) having been thus completely destroyed by those inveterate enemies to health and condition, very little introduction can be necessary to convince the humane or intelligent, how useful and salutary it must be to lay down such rules as may become infallible for the total eradication of

W O R M S,

Which are of different sorts as the round white worm, from six to ten and twelve inches in length; in itself so pellucid or transparent, that the great number of young may be seen through the skin so soon as voided with the excrements.

Another sort bear some affinity to a small earth worm, but of flatter formation, of a greenish colour, and with such an infinity of legs as may rank it in that respect nearly allied to the millepedes, or wood louse; as the extremities of the feet, viewed through a microscope, are exceedingly sharp, and capable of giving great pain when irritating the internal coat of either stomach or intestines. These are never seen but in the dung, which is at the time of their ejection, generally *lax* (as during a course of purgation) and a sure proof of their power of irritation. When observed (being too small to be readily perceived with-

out examination) they are incessantly writhing and twirling about in the soft dung with the utmost rapidity; in action not at all unlike a small eel, when compulsively drawn from its element and placed upon land.

The last and most destructive of these internal enemies, are the BOTS, between the *two sorts* of which there is some little distinction, but not of magnitude sufficient to render it matter of present disquisition; particularly as the mode of obliteration for one, is precisely the same as for the other. Suffice it therefore to say that by whatever means they may have taken possession, whether they may have been engendered by a viscid slimy mucus, or accumulation of foulness in the interstices of the intestinal canal; or that the *Animalculæ* or origin of formation may have been imbibed with the aliment, and brought to maturity by the heat of the body is not matter of present enquiry, which intenti-

onally goes no farther than to ascertain to a certainty speedy eradication.

In conformity with this idea, we pass over (only with a slight remembrance) the great danger horses are exposed to by being neglected in such state, that even in the infancy of the business the subject betrays signs of poverty and disquietude ; his aliment, tho' of the best kind, seems totally thrown away, not affording even the usual *external* effect of nutrition. Symptoms and circumstances vary in different subjects, some displaying proofs of an internal defect much earlier than others ; sooner or later, however, he begins to appear low in his flesh, rough in his coat, and hard in his hide, he seems dull and disquieted in the stable, inactive when out ; he sweats much with very trifling exertion, and that sweat of foul and unhealthy appearance.

The two kinds of worms *first* described are of but little consequence when compared to the destructive ravages of the *last*,

whose incredible increase, and power of exciting pain almost exceeds belief, particularly with those not in the habit or convenience of making the necessary observations. Exclusive of the seemingly insensible coat of mail with which they are covered, they are armed with two large, and a smaller prominent kind of tooth (or tusks, having wonderful power of compression in proportion to their size, and so exceedingly sharp at their points, that when accurately examined admiration ceases at the excruciating pains they have power to excite.

Some horses are permitted to continue in such state till the RECTUM becomes a perfect *reservoir*, and absolute *bunches* of them are seen adhering to each fold or interstice at every evacuation. This situation is by no means so replete with danger as when they have taken firm hold of the stomach and subsequent passages ; here they prey upon the irritability of the frame, pro-

ducing such variety of symptoms in different subjects, as frequently perplex the most judicious practitioner, by holding forth the appearance of a palpable complication of disorders.

It is to be regretted that in almost every case of the kind little is attempted beyond the talk of mitigation ; *honey, oil, savin, box*, and a variety of articles disproportioned in their quantities and uncertain in their effects, are the NOSTRUMS industriously transmitted from one generation to another, without the least data, or established proof of excellence and efficacy to recommend them. One only apology can be introduced for the weakness and inconsistency of those who become the dupes of deception, viz. the very little expence and trouble by which those articles are always to be obtained.

As there are different classes of people to whom the necessary course of PURGATION would become not only exceedingly troublesome, from a want of their horses in

business, but also obviously dangerous from the want of ACCOMMODATION and CARE to subjects in such state; it becomes the more applicable to point out the means by which an obliteration is frequently obtained, (particularly of the two first described,) without adverting to what is considered by some a matter of so much expense and trouble.

P O W D E R S.

Take Crude Antimony, levigated to an impalpable powder, and Sulphur, each twelve ounces, let them be incorporated well in a mortar, and divide it into papers of two ounces each, one of which may be given in the corn every night, in slight affections; but every night and morning where there is reason to believe their possession has been of longer duration.

This mild mode of extirpation cannot boast of INFALLIBILITY, but it very *frequently succeeds*, and is well calculated for the use of those whose horses are destined

to all services and in all weathers ; not being productive of danger, however the subject may be exposed to the severity of any season. For those who wish to embrace a more expeditious, at any rate a more *certain* mode of relief, the following is offered as an article of great success and estimation, by those who have proved its utility ;—Take

Half a dozen “ Pectoral Cordial Balls,”
Æthiop’s Mineral, four ounces and a half, beat well together with such small portion of Honey as may be required, and divide it into six equal parts.

One of these must be given every morning for three in succession, and every other morning for the three remaining ; taking care that the horse is not exposed to rain, chilling winds, or rode into water during their use. There is little or no doubt but either of the two kinds of worms first described may be readily dislodged, and their

very eggs (admitting them to be there), or means of propagation totally destroyed by this summary mode of treatment, yet it is not so with the BOTS; their *bold* as well as their *hoveck*, exceeds description. Of this nothing can give greater proof than when taken hold of in their adhesion to the SPHINCTER of the RECTUM, they will suffer themselves to be pulled asunder rather than relinquish the part to which they are so firmly attached.

Experience (in a variety of intentional trials) has given demonstrative proofs that they submit *not* to *all* the force and interposition of *nauseous* ALOETICS only; they are seen at every evacuation as much *unmoved* from the folds of the RECTUM as if NO PURGATIVE had been administered. Hence arose the palpable necessity for the introduction of MERCURIALS, they are absolutely the only *specifics* from which a certainty of success can be derived, and should, with every intelligent superintendent, and rational practitioner, never be delayed.

The "MILD AND STRONG MERCURIAL PURGING," as well as the "PURGING BALLS FOR WORMS," of the medical list at the conclusion, are all equally adapted to the purpose; either being adopted according to the size, strength, and condition of the horse, the first being one sixth weaker in purgative and mercurial particles than either of the other two. Where those are not to be readily obtained, or the parties prefer a personal preparation of their own medicines, the following will be found singularly efficacious; with the precaution of being exceedingly careful not only in the *quality* but the *weight* of the different ingredients, to prevent such scenes of anxiety, distress, and ultimate destruction as have been already described under the different heads to which they became applicable.

MILD PURGING BALL FOR WORMS.

Take Barbadoes Aloes, in powder, six drachms,

Jalap, in fine powder, three drachms,

Castile Soap, two drachms,
Calomel and Ginger, in powder, each
one drachm,
Oil of Aniseed, sixty drops, and Syrup of
Buckthorn sufficient to make the ball.

For the intermediate space of time between the doses, and the mode of management during the operation, reference must be made to the pages of accurate instruction previously inserted under its particular head. The distinct proportions in the ball just prescribed, accurately ascertained for a horse of *delicate* habit, or that has been reduced *very low* before the cause of emaciation has been discovered or attended to. For horses of a STRONGER description the following may be prepared, and as the right and safe side is the best to lean to, it may, perhaps, be the best policy not to increase the proportion of any one article in the composition; much more particularly in the hands of those but little accustomed to the management of horses under a course of mercurial physic.

STRONG PURGING BALL
FOR WORMS.

Take Barbadoes Aloes, in powder, nine
drachms,

Jalap, in powder and Soap, each two-
drachms,

Calomel and Ginger, each a drachm and
half,

Oil of Aniseed and Juniper, each thirty
drops,

Syrup, sufficient to make the mass.

Previous to the final dismissal of this article it may be useful to observe, that where, (as in two or three recent instances with a MAJOR GENERAL's horses, *then* arrived from the Continent), the *rectum* is so overloaded that they are constantly seen firmly adhering to the *anus*, at each contraction of the *sphincter*, after every evacuation, something more requires to be done, that a total extirpation may be positively effected, without even a chance of deception or disappointment. That this may be

rendered complete, prepare the following glyster, and let it be thrown carefully into the rectum, in six or eight hours after each purging ball has been administered.—Boil

Two double handfuls of Roman Wormwood, cut small, and a single handful of common Sea Salt, in five pints of Water, (keeping the Wormwood well stirred below the surface (for a quarter of an hour,

Strain off the liquid, and when sufficiently cool add a quarter of a pint of Linseed Oil, and let the whole be given without waste..

This, by its power of stimulation, will afford some assistance in disuniting them from the interstices, or folds of the intestines, previous to the ensuing operation of the physic ; which coming on immediately after, their expulsion becomes not only the more probable, but most likely a matter of certainty.

THE L U N G S,

From a variety of causes is the immediate seat of defect, when occasioned by a sudden change from one extreme to another ; for instance, from a warm and comfortable stable, to the reverse,—a long exposure to a cold and chilling rain,—standing wet and dirty after a journey in the dreary months of winter,—or any of that very long list of probabilities by which the perspirative matter is not only locked up from *transpiration*, but compulsively thrown upon the *circulation*.

At this period is formed the first link of what frequently constitutes a long chain of disquietude ; for the circulation being thus overloaded by an incorporation with extraneous matter, (that it was neither calculated or prepared to receive,) soon acquires a fizzy inflammatory consistence, which becomes gradationally viscid, in proportion to the

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length of time it is permitted to continue without medical counteraction.

As it has for centuries been admitted, that “delays are dangerous,” so no one person will presume to deny, that PREVENTION (if *possible*) is always preferable to CURE. Therefore upon the earliest conviction by COUGH, of such cold having been caught, bleed immediately to three pints in a small horse, two quarts in a larger, and five pints in a powerful carriage horse of whatever description; follow up this operation by gentle exercise in a warm and dry situation, then half an hour's severe friction (in substantial dressing) to enliven the circulation; to this add an extraordinary cloathing, that a pliability of the integument may be excited, to induce an insensible perspiration, by which only the temporary obstruction can be removed, and the impeded circulation relieved.

Give frequently a small mass of half

malt, half bran, or in want of the former, equal parts of oats and bran, substantially scalded, with the addition of six or eight ounces of honey, which with a CORDIAL BALL every morning, thin sweet clean made gruel for drink, in preference to water, substantial dressing, warm cloathing, and moderate nursing, will in a very few days, (with the extra care and attention expected upon such occasions) dispel every symptom of COUGH arising from a COLD of *short standing*; when the extra cloathing, &c. must be reduced with great caution, depending upon the state of the weather, and collateral considerations.

On the contrary a want of this early precaution is very frequently productive of repentant trouble and much proportional expence; the COUGH acquires different degrees of severity by every additional day of neglect; and when become in some measure habitual, is very difficult to be subdued. When suffered (by any inattention much too

frequent) to arrive at such pitch, preceding efforts must be strengthened, and persevered in without remission to remove the cause.

In such advanced stage, symptoms of disquietude will become more predominant, and the Cough more oppressive, particularly as the stomach is distended with occasional supplies of food and water ; the finer vessels of the LUNGS becoming more violently obstructed, the more the blood advances in its stages of *viscosity* ; all which are the more evidently increased, the more the subject is brought into action, and the more clearly perceptible the longer he is continued in those exertions

In such case a repetition of bleeding is first premised, and an increased continuance in the methods before prescribed for a few days, with the addition only of *Nitre* and Gum Arabic, in powder, each half an ounce, to be given in the thin gruel, or

gruel and water, twice or thrice in every twenty-four hours. Let the exercise and friction be regularly attended to, hay given in very small quantities, and that the sweetest and best that can be selected.

Upon a non-submission to the mode of treatment so accurately described, after a perseverance of ten days or a fortnight, adopt the following alternative.—Take

Half a dozen of the Pectoral Cordial Balls,
Gum Ammoniacum, Myrrh, and Balsam
of Tolu, of each, in powder, one ounce;
Ginger, in powder, six drachms,
Barbadoes Tar, three table spoonsful,
And Honey, if necessary to form the mass;

Which divide into *nine balls*, and let one be given every morning *early*, washing down with a little gruel or soft water, the subject to be kept fasting for two hours after. The *Nitre* and *Arabic* to be also continued during that period, when little doubt need be entertained of a complete cure; unless

from an almost unprecedented neglect, long standing, peculiar viscidty, or old age, a rupture of some of the vessels, or tubercles in the lungs may have occasioned BROKEN WIND, when nothing more than alleviation from palliatives can be expected, and fruitless expence with deceptive expectation had better be avoided.

That however the wish of every anxious expectant may be gratified, it is not inapplicable to observe, that some prospect of at least *temporary*, if not *permanent* relief is held out by the interposing power of MERCURIAL PURGATIVES in cases of OBSTINATE ASTHMATIC COUGHS, as well as in subjects that are palpably BROKEN WINDED; for as the pressure upon the lobes of the lungs is deduced, by lessening the contents of the stomach and intestinal canal, so the adhesive viscidty of the blood is in a certain degree broken and disunited by the penetrative power of the mercurial particles, which entering into contact with every part of the frame, holds out (by its process) an in-

ducement to trial, when all the more extemporaneous and concise methods have failed of effect.

Exclusive of what has been already introduced under this head, it remains to be observed, that the most alarming case in which the LUNGS can be dangerously affected is by INFLAMMATION. The predominant symptoms of which are only the distinguishing traits of a *cold* and *cough* increased to an alarming degree of violence; not only by a certain degree of neglect and inattention in the infancy of disease, but by the horses having been brought improperly into action, and compelled to encounter great and severe exertions without adverting to the state of the blood; which being from its fizzy and viscid consistence, rendered incapable of circulating through the finer vessels, in proportion to the velocity with which it is propelled, obstructions naturally arise and inflammation ensues.

In respect to symptoms it will suffice to say, that as the stages of danger are approaching, every external appearance becomes more alarming. The cough,—the heaving of the flank,—the difficulty of respiration,—the heat in the mouth,—consequent thirst,—extreme pain and dejection of spirits, all seem to indicate a speedy dissolution. In this distressing scene not a moment is to be lost, plentiful bleeding takes the lead of every other consideration, and even a repetition of that in *six, eight, or twelve* hours, if a non-submission of dangerous symptoms should render it necessary.

Boil immediately a decoction from a double handful of each of the fragrant garden herbs, LAVENDER, ROSEMARY, and CAMMOMILE, with this perfectly hot, let the nostrils be well fumigated, to take off the inflammatory stricture from the part affected, and excite a critical discharge if possible. As no expectation need be formed

of the subject's taking nutriment *voluntarily* in the extremity of such case, the preparation of a substantial substitute should be going on in the following way :

Take Water Gruel, a gallon, Turkey Figs, sliced, and Raisins of the Sun, split, each four ounces, Honey and Cream of Tartar, each half a pound, boil for twenty minutes, then strain, and let *half an ounce* of *Nitre* be given in a horn of it (as described page 41) every *two hours*, washing it down with a pint and a half, or a quart more of the decoction.

A mash may be also made of two quarts of Bran, a double handful of Malt, and four ounces of Honey, whenever the subject displays the least inclination to take food without compulsion ; a matter that seldom happens till symptoms of danger subside and may consequently be considered a favourable indication. On the contrary, should circumstances continue without a better prospect of relief, exertions must be made in proportion, a common emollient

glyster of Gruel, Sugar, and Olive Oil may be thrown up just to relax the intestine and excite a discharge without agitating the frame.

The nutritive decoction with the *Figs*, *Honey*, &c. must be plentifully supplied, but not so often as to harass and debilitate the frame unnecessarily; if the mouth, however, should be excessively hot and parched from symptomatic fever, a sponge impregnated with the liquor may be frequently squeezed in the mouth, a part of which will be certainly swallowed. Should alarming symptoms gradually subside, the case becomes then the mere concomitant of a cold, and must be so treated to its termination.

THE L I V E R,

Is subject to inflammation, tumefaction, schirrosity, tubercles, ulceration, preternatural enlargement, and adhesion; to which also may with propriety be added.

the JAUNDICE or YELLOWS. Of the major part it is perhaps impossible to say any thing *with certainty* respecting the *cause*; nor is it, indeed, at all material to the most inquisitive or scientific investigator, when it is recollected that the *last* is probably the only one, where an expectation of cure may be formed without disappointment.

It is remarkable and well worth attention, that horses who have sustained injuries in long chases, of which there have been numerous instances with the KING'S HOUNDS within the last few years, (particularly one where nine horses lost their lives on that and the following day,) have been found in every part of the VISCERA, the *liver* excepted. Horses dying in, or soon after the chase, have had their livers distended to a very large size, and proportionally *tumefied*; those who have lingered from fourteen to one and twenty days or longer, have, upon opening, been found with the same part in a state of *ulceration* or palpable *putrefaction*. From which

circumstance *repeatedly attended to*, it is to be inferred, that very little hope of cure or mitigation can be entertained with propriety when once an inflammation has taken place.

With the JAUNDICE or YELLOWS it is not so; little fear need be entertained of a safe and speedy eradication. The cause is no more than an obstruction in the CALL PIPE OR DUCT, whose province it is to assist in the secretion of bile from the blood; this passage being rendered impervious by some viscid mucus, the fluid thus impeded in its usual progress, regurgitates, and becoming extravasated, not only incorporates itself with the blood, but by the means of circulation displays itself in every part of the frame.

The symptoms are too well known to require the least explanatory animadversion; an universal yellowness pervades the F MOUTH, TONGUE, and SALIVA, demonstrating the disorder at *first sight*.

those who have never seen the case before. It has been the custom to consider the JAUNDICE a matter of too much magnitude with the VETERINARIAN PROFESSORS in general, who have made it their practice to bring medicines of too much power to their aid, and in so doing have not unfrequently rendered the remedy worse than the disease. They are exceedingly fond of a self created phraseology "THE BLACK JAUNDICE," a disorder they contrive to constitute (*secundem artem*) from the YELLOWS, of which we have spoken largely and given sufficient proof in the early part of the work, under the head of "EMETIC TARTAR" and the following pages.

CASES that so seldom occur need take but little time from the reader in a tedious routine of scientific disquisition or medical elucidation; suffice it to say, MILD DEOBSTRUENTS with ALTERATIVE COLLATERALS, when taken in time, render the ceremony of Purgation totally unnecessary.

Take away a little blood by way of revulsion, relax the intestinal canal by a few opening inasles, gentle walking exercise, moderate friction, two ounces of CREAM OF TARTAR boiled in a quart and added to the water, twice a day. Soft water should be given often and in small quantities, hay in similar proportions. In addition to what seem but trifles, adopt the following:—Take

Castile or Yellow Soap, six ounces,
Rhubarb, genuine Turmeric, and Ginger
all in fine powder, each one ounce,
Salt of Tartar, one ounce and an half,
mix the Powders with the Salt of
Tartar, then add the Soap, and Honey
sufficient to make the mass, and divide
into six equal parts.

Of these let one be given three mornings in succession, on the fourth, with a horn, give OIL OF CASTOR, half a pint, well shaken together with the same quantity of

thin warm gruel. On the following night a plentiful and comfortable Malt mash ; the three successive mornings the three remaining balls ; on the fourth a repetition of the OIL OF CASTOR with the gruel, followed by the Malt mash, assisted by every extra care and attention that the case may require. This in all *slight* cases, or *recent* attacks may be considered infallible ; but where it has been of long standing, or by neglect permitted to assume the aspect of severity, a little longer patience and perseverance must be submitted to.

In all schirrosities, tumefactions, enlargements, and ulcerations of the LIVER, little, *very little* hope can be entertained of eradication. Necessitous adventurers may prey upon the liberality of the credulous, by a profusion of promises that may dupe their employers, and contribute to their own wants by the deception ; but every cool and deliberate enquirer will find upon reflection, very little expectation can be

formed, particularly when adverting to the seat of disease so remote in *situation* and *case* from the active power of medicine.

Could any flattering idea of permanent relief be entertained, it must only be from the *grand specific* (in certain cases) MERCURY, where the particles are supposed to enter into contact with the offending property of the blood ; but here it is natural to conclude, that no interposition of this powerful medicine can prove sufficiently active (or penetrative) to dissolve or extirpate either SWELLING, SCHIRROSITY, or TUBERCLE, upon the part in question.

Admitting however not only the *impolicy* but the CRUELTY of dooming to death every subject supposed to labour under these hidden infirmities, it is highly necessary such means should be laid down, as are suggested by REASON and justified by CONSISTENCY. As Mercurial purgatives might too much agitate the frame, and admit of too great a space of time between the doses, to support a hope of *speedy* effect,

the possibility of a gradual solution by **MERCURIAL ALTERATIVES**, seems to hold forth the more promising alternative.

To give this arrangement a fair chance of success, great patience and much perseverance must be adopted. Half an ounce of **ÆTHIOPS MINERAL** may be given, incorporated with a Cordial Ball, (by means of a little Honey) every morning. At night in the corn, an ounce of Sulphur, previously mixed in the mortar with Cream of Tartar half an ounce, and prepared Steel two drachms. Half an ounce of Nitre may be given in the evening water only.

MERCURIAL PURGATIVES are also open to those who chuse to make their selection, being totally dependent upon the judgement of the parties, who superintending the various cases, will be most adequate to the task of deciding upon the mode of treatment applicable to such predominant symptoms as may come before them.

Previous to the dismissal of this article, a few hints may not prove unacceptable. In all cases of a *tumefied, schirrous, enlarged* LIVER, an adhesion, or a DROPSY of the CHEST (commonly called a dropfy of the lungs), one symptom may always be relied on ; the subject invariably stands with *one* or *both* legs before him, directly in the stile and manner of a chest foundered horse, and upon being led to the top of the most trifling ascent to be *rode* or *led* down, he turns with incredible pain and difficulty ; when completely turned and brought forward, his fore legs are *distended* as tho' he had an enormous substance included in his chest, and he seems afraid, in every step, of falling to the ground. This will receive farther elucidation by an introduction of the following

C A S E.

In January, 1794, a valuable well-bred horse, that had the year preceding run in

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good form, at STOCKBRIDGE, was consigned to the RECEPTACLE, (by G. H. Esq.) from the lower part of DEVONSHIRE, and was absolutely *three weeks* upon his journey. The subject required no more than a momentary inspection for an unequivocal decision; the almost unprecedented distention of the legs in the stable, as well as the labour in action, the roll from side to side to assist in getting one leg before the other, the perpetual disquietude in the stable, and palpable endeavour to relieve the fore parts, held forth evident proof that some preternatural substance, some *enormous weight* was seated in or pressed upon the CHEST; but whether extravasated *fluid*, a tumefaction, or adhesion of the LIVER, it was impossible for any man living to ascertain.

Invariable in my determination never to put my friends to unnecessary expence, and experimentally convinced, that

“To know the worst is some degree of ease,”

I strenuously recommended a period to his painful existence, but without effect; the humanity of the owner was superior to every consideration but the safety of so great a favourite, and consequently deaf to every remonstrance that tended in the least to militate against his flattering expectation of cure. To accommodate which, to gratify his anxious sensations, and still more to hold forth demonstrative proof of the case, the utmost force of long and repeated FOMENTATION was brought into use, with treble cloathing over the breast. ÆTHIOPS MINERAL *first* and lastly CALOMEL, each blended with the CORDIAL BALL, were introduced as MERCURIAL ALTERATIVES, and at the request of the owner continued for near three weeks, when perceiving nature to be more and more oppressed, the very dejection and appearance of the emaciated animal seeming to solicit *dissolution* as a relief "from this world of woe," Mr. H. at length, tho' reluctantly, submitted to the expostulation, when it unluckily became my province (but not without the concern and mortification that every sports-

man must unavoidably experience when sentencing so noble an object to immediate death) to consign, or rather to attend him to the place of execution, where with one blow of the axe, and a single stroke of the knife, an instantaneous period was put to his miserable existence.

Upon opening the body, appearances justified the original prediction, so far as respected the unnatural weight supposed to have taken its seat in the CHEST ; the entire vacuum of which was nearly filled with a *discoloured* water, of about SEVEN GALLONS in quantity, displaying upon the surface by its *ebullition*, a kind of *effervescence*, and of such extreme heat that the VISCERA floating in it had the appearance of having been *boiled*. Going into the origin of the disease, would be embarking in a *scientific tour* ill adapted to the purport of a compendium ; it must therefore suffice to say, that a DROPSY in the breast, once clearly

ascertained, might with strict propriety have an experiment made to draw off the water by an instrument formed for the purpose; and with the greatest probability of success; but how far it might be likely to *fill again* from the ruptured vessels (by which the fluid became extravasated), is a matter that must entirely depend upon the result of the experiment.

S H O E I N G,

AND

MANAGEMENT OF THE FEET.

The Feet, as the very basis of the frame and instruments of action, may, with the strictest propriety, be deemed a subject of *equal* if not superior importance to any that can possibly come before us; and it is not only a circumstance of extreme regret, but matter of admiration, that it should seem they are absolutely less attended to, and in general (with some few exceptions)

worse shod, *if possible*, in the Capital, than in many other parts of the kingdom.

This paradoxical declaration may perhaps be candidly explained, at least fairly and impartially accounted for, by taking a concise view of the practice in most of the shops appropriated to that purpose. As it has been before found necessary to *observe*, so it becomes directly in point to *repeat*, that unfortunately for the animal we treat on, SMITHS, GROOMS, and the *lower* order of OPERATIVE PRACTITIONERS have never yet been (and in all probability never will be) remarkable for any *striking* effusions of TENDERNESS, arising from a superflux of refined sensations.

Admitting this, and that they were probably destined by a superior Power to make *others feel* much more than to *feel themselves*, we suppress such remarks as naturally arise and might be introduced, to make room for plain unembellished reasoning, why the ART of SHOEING (which

should be the first and most distinguishing mark of excellence) is so *shamefully executed*, so *wretchedly neglected*, as to completely ruin the feet of a great number of excellent horses, in a very *few shoeings* after their first appearance amongst the VULCANIAN PROFICIENTS of the Metropolis?

That this assertion may not bear the accusation of *conjecture*, but carry with it the un sullied sanction of VERACITY, let us advert only to the state of the feet of such horses as we happen to observe standing in the streets in our common pedestrian excursions; where, upon the most moderate calculation, we shall find at least one third entirely thrown upon the *toe*, without *half a heel* to stand upon:—a very palpable and incontrovertible reason, why there are so many more horses with broken knees to be daily seen in and round the city of London than in any other part of the kingdom.

The cause of this general deficiency is

not to be attributed so much to the want of JUDGEMENT as the want of *discretion*, which evidently rests upon a point that has most probably never been considered; at any rate, never submitted to the test of public reflection, and may perhaps receive some elucidation from the following recital of fashionable facts. It is universally known to those in the habits of equestrian observation, that the SMITHS and FARRIERS in extensive practice are too anxiously concerned in matters of magnitude, to attend *personally* or *minutely* to what (in SHOEING) they conceive to be a mere mechanical process, and of *little* or *no* consequence.

The *necessitous* MASTER is generally engaged in an arduous undertaking of a different kind, amusing himself with a *pot* of *porter* in one hand, a *jug* of *crank* in the other, at the nearest house of *hospitality*, in servile attachment to COACHMAN or GROOM; indulging earnest hope and full confidence that they will upon all occasions

gratefully endeavour (as *good* and *faithful* servants) to promote his interest in return. In both cases so opposite in their distinct causes, the effect is still the same ; for the journeymen in *either* absolutely become the principals, and acting without dictation or controul, proceed as *whim*,—*caprice*,—*cruelty*, or ill nature may suggest or influence ; cynically conceiving, they are by the severity of their situations, compelled to earn a livelihood “by the sweat of their brow,” they see with the jaundiced eye of discontent, are seldom disposed to be easily pleased, and bare *civility* can rarely be expected from them, without the all-seducing medium of *pecuniary* interposition.

Fraught with the common place idea that “servitude is no inheritance,” that they “may be here to day and gone to-morrow,” and having no reputation of their *own* to support, they grow totally insensible of their MASTER’s in such state of sullen indifference they take up the foot,

half unclinch the nails, and then tear off the shoe with a sudden and powerful wrench on each side, as tho' it was the determined intent to separate the *HOOF* from the *coffin*, or the *COFFIN* from the *coronary bone* at a single exertion.

This effected, the *professional appetite* is eagerly afloat for devastation, and the *BUTTERIS* (so frequently *sharpened* for the purpose), that passive enemy to the efforts of nature becomes the prostituted instrument of incessant destruction. Here it may be necessary to observe (by way of rendering the matter better understood), that in general practice, the gradational shades of *subordination* are contemptuously adhered to, even in the shop of a common *SHOEING SMITH*, to the palpable injury of the animal and the *PUBLIC*. For instance, the taking off the shoe, the *clearing* out the *feet*, and the *ACT* of *SHOEING* is the office of the *inferior*; while the "*FIREMAN*," who is the *superior*, is only the "*fitter out*," and having so done relinquishes *his part* of the business; declining, by custom the very

distinct office, where all the danger is, and in avoiding which all the excellence depends, viz. the FORMATION of the *foot*, and the SETTING on the SHOE.

On the contrary, the official subordinate (whose qualifications we have previously analized) having taken off *the shoe* in the way already described, proceeds to a display of his MANUAL DEXTERITY in the *art* of *cutting*; the two first strokes generally take away a pretty large portion from *each extremity* of the *heel*, where NATURE has been peculiarly kind in forming a firm and substantial basis for the weight and action of the frame she has so beautifully formed.

To this leading step of instrumental destruction, succeed a profusion of flourishes *equally opposite* to the great cause of consistency so evidently pointed out by the RAYS of REASON and confirmed by the great volume of OBSERVANT EXPERIENCE. The pavement is almost instantaneously covered with sufficient proofs of expeditious

execution,—the outer SOLE and FROG equally contribute to the shew of *excellence* in the *operator*,—and a greater *separation* of PARTS is frequently made in *five minutes*, than all the efforts of nature are adequate to the task of restoring in as many months.

In direct proof of this assertion let us advert for a moment to what follows the *fashionable slices* of SOLID HOOF taken from the extreme points of the heel, (where it should seem these expert operators affect to believe NATURE has egregiously erred in placing *too much*,) and trace with “the mind’s eye,” the process of the operation, and the progress of the butters at the same time; when we shall instantly recollect those repeated *parings* of the OUTER SOLE, that so evidently deprive the *inner* of its protection. The FROG is equally doomed to a variety of *amputative* flourishes, and the sharp corners of the destructive instrument are so often and so dangerously insinuated within the central cleft of that part, that

a foundation is very frequently laid for such severe and inveterate *thrushes*, that nothing but time and a regeneration of parts can obliterate.

This part of the business called "clearing out of the foot," having been gone through without controul from either MASTER or *foreman*, the *setting* of the shoe is generally concluded with a similar degree of consistency and collateral respect to reputation. The shoe having been previously fitted out by the *fireman*, (during the operation of *trimming*, *paring*, and *rasping* by his subordinate), is decisively thrown down as *dictatorially* applicable to the purpose, and *too large* or *too small* is a matter of *too trifling* a nature for rectification. In verification of the ancient adage, "of two evils chuse the least," the former is certainly the least evil of the two, and displays in its appearance the only apology that can be made for the operator, who *confidently* and *cunningly* assures you, "it was left so on pur-

pose, to give sufficient room for the *growth* of the HOOF.

On the contrary, should all his efforts in reducing the foot have rendered the shoe too *narrow* in the extent of the WEB, or too *short* at the HEEL, he reconciles such superficial inconvenience in a moment by the happy consolation “ of the *foot's* being much easier fitted to the SHOE, than the *shoe* to the F T ;” and as his principal object is the *dispatch* of *business*, the shoe is set on without the nice and necessary attention to the line of discrimination between the OUTER SOLE and the *wall* or *crust* of the HOOF, for want of which so much mischief ensues, and so many excellent horses are constantly seen *bobbling* to be *drest* at the different *petty shops* of the Metropolis.

Admitting the shoe to have been thus set (as is without exaggeration frequently the case) the *foot* then becomes fitted to the SHOE, by the friendly intervention of

the *rasp* and *cutting knife*, both which render their assistance to take away all *superfluous projections* of the HOOF, beyond the outer edge of the shoe ; thereby forming a FOOT perfectly adequate to the wants, and well adapted to the comprehension of those EQUESTRIAN *Jessamies* with which the roads round the Metropolis are so plentifully impregnated.

Having, with the strictest adhesion to truth, given such accurate outlines of the present system as will be readily subscribed to by every experienced and unbiaſſed obſerver, it becomes unnecessary and would appear superfluous, to animadvert farther upon *that part* of the ſubject, than merely to introduce ſuch remarks as become unavoidable to prove the *folly* and *iinconfiſtency* of a MODE of SHOEING recommended and in ſome *ſaint* degree brought into uſe by an ALIEN TO THIS COUNTRY, (under a temporary celebrity,) who to ſport a *paradox* of

VERACITY, died *just in time* to save HIS REPUTATION.

However strange this circumstance may appear, it is too strictly correct for the strongest and most able of his advocates to controvert; so true it is *Gallic theory* will but ill accord with ENGLISH PRACTICE. Nor would even an oblique allusion to the latter unlucky occurrences of his life have been made upon paper, but that they become so immediately instrumental (by their *errors*) to establish such chain of principles upon the *propriety*, the *consistency*, in fact, the very EXCELLENCE of SHOEING, that no THEORY can *weaken*,—no SPOHISTRY *contaminate*,—no ASSERTION *disprove*,—or any DICTATORIAL disquisition *wipe away*.

Setting at defiance any accusation of intentional ambiguity, it becomes candidly proper to state that in the last few weeks

of the life of the professional gentleman alluded to, *disappointment* and *mortification* frequently succeeded each other; and the celebrated *concave shoe* doomed such numbers (particularly tender footed horses) to pain, disquietude, and palpable lameness, that they were gladly consigned by many of their opulent and distinguished owners, from the scene of *temporary* celebrity, to a variety of established practitioners for *immediate* relief, and a future insurance of *safety*.

It is a well known fact, that the press has in the course of a few years only, produced such a succession of *Treats* upon the ART of SHOEING, that it is very natural to conclude, if one *tenth* part had been *attentively* read, that has been *judiciously* written, it ought long ere the present period, to have reached the very SUMMIT OF PERFECTION, and rendered totally unnecessary any farther investigation of the subject. The truth must be candidly admitted, too much

theoretic abstrusity,—too much affected sublimity,—too much technical phraseology has been introduced, (as influenced by the feelings or motives of the different writers) to render the matter a subject of even Professional attraction; more particularly when it is perfectly within recollection, that *one half* of those who should become the instruments of reform *can't*, and the other half *won't read* :—so that little chance or hope of IMPROVEMENT can be expected, but by the exertions of those who being individually interested in the event, condescend to a general and persevering effort of personal inculcation.

Some of these AUTHORS who have probably *written much* and RODE but LITTLE, are extravagantly fond of the idea, that “horses can go without shoeing *at all* ;” and altho’ they have urged its propriety with the full force of their energy, it may be boldly affirmed they never yet made one *permanent* convert to the practice. Others have as ridiculously recommended the

“ half-moon shoe,” which covering only *half the foot*, leaves the remainder without a *support* even where the weight of the animal *most* requires it.

To cavil with the opinions or promulgations of others, is not the *object* of the AUTHOR, was he so inclined, he might extend his remarks *very very far* beyond the limits of the present pages ; it must therefore suffice to offer such remarks (assisted by the annexed plate of Shoes in general use at his own Farriery) as may concisely tend to establish the *criterion* of EASE and SAFETY.

Upon the original state of the *Foot* it is only necessary to observe, that NATURE has in general done her *own* work too well to require much rectification. That there is some difference in the conformation, the texture, (if it may be so termed) and the excellence of the various subjects, cannot be denied ; and it is equally true, that a proper degree of care and necessary cir-

cumspection, will without a *profusion* of *cutting, paring, and rasping*) in a very few months totally repair those injuries, and *regenerate* those *devastations* that so evidently “denote a foregone conclusion.”

Experience daily convinces us, that neither the internal formation or external appearance of every horse's foot is the same, and consequently that some little variation must be introduced in the management; dependent however in *accuracy* upon the JUDGEMENT and discriminating powers of the OPERATIVE AGENT, who may take the distinguishing traits of consistency from the following remarks:

The toes should never be permitted by growth to attain in length an unnatural proportion; nor on the contrary should they (as is too much the custom) be so much reduced by the paring knife, as to render the insertion of the nails a matter of

danger in the crust, (or wall of the hoof) where there should be always left sufficient space, without even a probable chance of injury to the edge of the inner sole :—a matter that not only inevitably must, but very frequently does happen, when by a want of necessary care and attention, the hoof is wantonly or indiscreetly *trimmed* round too near the quick.

The better to demonstrate this system, for the advantage of those who may for years have kept horses, but never concerned themselves in their safety, let us for a moment advert to the bottom of the foot, where we shall instantly observe, that NATURE absolutely seems to have interested herself in the *proficiency* of the ART, by voluntarily holding forth instructions for the execution. In direct proof of this supposition, we find the line of ARTICULATION distinctly formed between the wall of the hoof (where only the nails are to be inserted) and the outer sole, (which is the

intermediate space between the frog and the seat of insertion) holding forth a palpable injunction to the inadvertent, "so FAR shall you go and NO FARTHER."

This should be a very predominant consideration why the hoof should never be *unnecessarily* reduced because *every* reduction however trifling, either by *paring*, *cutting*, or *rasping*, lays open a larger field for *danger*, by gradually taking away the original means of SAFETY. So great is the variety of opinions in respect to SHOEING, and so diversified our dispositions (as influenced by *caprice*, *pride*, or *singularity*) that one GENERAL and ESTABLISHED mode of shoeing, adapted to the *different* feet of the *different subjects* we cannot, at least in the present age of *refined folly*, expect to see; but if there is *one* assurance that can be transmitted to the PUBLIC with greater claim to attention than *another*, it is, that from the first embarkation of the AUTHOR in the *service of the Public*, more than two years since, (and constantly shoeing for more than two

hundred subscribers,) not a *single* horse has been *pricked, lamed, or sustained an injury*; which circumstance is only promulgated to justify the privilege of laying before the Public, such mode, as seems entitled, by its reputation, to their approbation and imitation.

I may here venture to affirm, that it is not absolutely necessary for any man to acquire anatomical knowledge of the structure of the Foot, before he is qualified to direct in what rational way he chuses to have his shoe formed or *fixed*. A general knowledge is for him sufficient; it will suffice, that he is well-informed of the general points,—that the Foot is not permitted (by growth) to extend itself to an enormous and preternatural length at the *toe*,—that the *heel* is not to be narrowed down on either, or both sides with the *rasp*, or sliced away at the extreme points with the *butteris*,—that the *outer* sole is not unmercifully pared away to rob the *inner* of its PROTECTION,—that the *web* of the SHOE

is properly adapted to the breadth of the foot,—that the heel of the shoe is *long* enough to prevent INDENTATION, and *wide enough* to admit the gradual GROWTH at the HEELS—with a strict injunction that each point of the heel of the horse, stands directly upon the center of the heel of each web of the shoe.

This latter remark becomes the more necessary, when it is re-considered, that great *tendernefs*, if not palpable LAMENESS, is frequently caused by the shoes being formed too short, as well as too narrow at the heels ; where the extreme points of the hoof not having proper and substantial bearing, it may be observed, that in a very few days the heels of the shoes [continue to make gradual impresson, and constitute the very indention just described upon the *edge* of the *sole*, and directly over the line of union with the wall of the hoof : producing to a certainty upon repetition the first *formation* of CORNS, or in good sound footed horses, only a tempo-

rary stricture or slight lameness, which is commonly got rid of by removing the shoe.

CORNS are in general occasioned by this slovenly mode of shoeing, much more than by any defect in NATURE, and are permitted (by a want of attention) to acquire a rigid callosity, approaching ossification, before the least attempt is made for extirpation; during which they become so inflexibly firm and fixed in their basis, that they are not easily to be eradicated, though great care and perseverance will materially promote a *mitigation*, if not establish their CURE. To effect either of these the only certain mode is, to reduce the rigid property of the part as much with the drawing knife as is consistent with safety, and the thickness of the SOLE will admit; carefully observing not to penetrate the part *too* deeply, thereby constituting a protrusion of the INNER SOLE, which would inevitably render the remedy *worse* than the DISEASE.

When the hard and horny substance is thus carefully extracted as much as the nature of the surrounding parts will admit, let the entire destruction of the original formation of defect be attempted, by the occasional insinuation of a few drops of *Oil of Vitriol*, *Spirit of Sea Salt*, or single *Aqua Fortis* over the surface; this will effectually suppress a renewal of the *present growth*, and may, if necessary, be occasionally repeated to prevent the *future*,

There is a defect in certain horses, call'd CUTTING, either before, behind, or both. which is by the owners generally attributed to an error in shoeing; tho' it is very frequently the effect of natural formation, and occasioned by a weakness in the pastern joints, particularly where the subject is observed to turn out the *toes*. It cannot be denied but it sometimes happens in consequence of an indifferent mode of shoeing, particularly where the shoe is evidently too *wide* in the *heel*, or an unnecessary weight of iron affixed to the foot; the mode of

rectification in all which must depend upon the *eye*, the *hand*, and the SUPERIOR JUDGEMENT of the OPERATOR, the particular points being too truly conditional to admit of description, thro' the medium of either the pen or the press.

It will perhaps appear singular to hold forth an idea that may not hitherto have been either much conceived or much supported; but it cannot be either unreasonable or unnatural to suppose the defect of *cutting* has been occasioned in many horses by constant and severe riding when *too young*; of which there are not wanting instances of corroboration, by adverting to the very circumstances of their never repeating it when a year or *two older*.

It is also equally consistent in reflection to conceive, that many a valuable subject has been compulsively brought to this state, by *long, repeated* and *unmerciful* journies; with the weary legs warping and twisting

under the impatient weight of a *humane* MASTER, or the galling spur of an *honest servant*; who on the following morning are so totally forgetful of their own indiscretions, and the exhausted state of nature in the animal, that they become clamorous expostulants with the SMITH, endeavouring to fix upon him the *stigma*, that they alone are so eminently entitled to.

It becomes here directly necessary to observe, that the annexed PLATE of the SHOES in use at the RECEPTACLE is introduced merely to communicate the general principle of SHOEING with scientific NEATNESS, EASE, and SAFETY; subject to such trivial variations, as defects or contingencies may require; adhering only to the plain and incontrovertible system of consistency, evidently perceptible upon a view of the shoes so accurately represented.

It will here be found, that the *flat* and *even* surface of the "FRONT" is rationally

calculated to correspond with the Foot in a state of nature, and to come into the more uninterrupted contact with the surface of the earth; on the contrary, the "BACK VIEW" holds forth a direct line for an equal bearing of the HOOF, into which only the insertion of the nails can be made with safety; while the *concave* part acts as a powerful protector to the OUTER SOLE of the foot, where no bearing upon the iron should or can take place without a chance of *immediate* lameness.

These SHOES being submitted to public inspection as criterions of excellence they become subject only to such little difference in formation, as the size of the foot may require, in either enlarging or contracting the whole, and narrowing or widening the web of the shoe in proportion to the weight of iron the horse is calculated to carry, as well as what may be necessary to insure the preservation of the foot. STEELING at the TOE is a matter of the greatest utility, particularly to *weak* and *thin footed* horses,

as well as to those who have been so unfeelingly reduced at the heels: as they (by lasting so much longer in wear) prevent such frequent repetition of SHOEING, and consequently give greater time for the desirable growth of every part of the hoof,

Upon the subject of "*corking*" (as it is called), or raising the shoes at the heels, something requires to be introduced; to those in the serious habits of rumination it must have afforded this observation, particularly in the streets of the Metropolis, that altho', according to the assertions of some, such corking may keep the subject from slipping, yet where the prominencies in the pavement are so numerous, how incessant must be the shocks to the animal, where the projections in the shoes and the stones are eternally coming in contact with so much force, and how painful must be the sudden distortions. Of the truth of this suggestion there cannot be a greater proof, than a single instance of last winter only, in the intense frost, when one of the

first job and hackneymen in the Metropolis had absolutely *seventy* horses lame at the same time.

Two other slight remarks upon the *general system* seem only necessary previous to an entire dismissal of this subject ; one of which is, to recommend a total disuse of the erroneous custom of forming the *groove* (or fullering) in the web of the shoe, neither wide or deep enough to receive the head of the nail ; for the entire reception of which, such cavity was originally formed, though very seldom *if ever*, rendered sufficiently large for the purpose it was intended. The disadvantage is this, not only eternally throwing the feet (upon a stone pavement) into a variety of distorted positions, but by the heads of the nails being *unequally high*, they are so incessantly battered with action, that the clinches are all in a state of projection in a few days, and such marks occasioned upon the fetlock by *cutting*, that sometimes they are a great length of time before they are obliterated.

The other is to discountenance the prevailing practice of furnishing the horse with a much wider web and a greater quantity of iron than the foot can possible stand in need of, as well as the forming a shoe with such a palpable convexity arising from the edge of the shoe, all round, to constitute an absolute bulge in the center. It may, perhaps, in some few cases of *fleshy footed* horses possess its points of utility, but never can be entitled to such general practice as we daily perceive in almost every SMITH'S shop in the Metropolis.

By this convexity round the inner edge of the web, the support of the frame becomes *unequally* partial, and even in the constant weight of the horse forms an opposition to its original purport ; for the invariable pressure upon the central and projecting part of the shoe only, must constitute in the surrounding parts an evident counteraction, which being the seat of the nails insertion, the faster the horse moves and the harder he bears in action, the more

it must tend to force the *nails* from their *beds*, and injures the hoof proportionally. In such state we see many draught horses limping through the streets, tho' not absolutely *lame*, yet in so great a degree of *tenderness* and *disquietude*, that it were "devoutly to be wished" so erroneous a mode could be universally abolished, where no one advantage can be obtained from its continuance.

One opinion should become general respecting the TIME of SHOEING, a matter that is too frequently protracted by the contemptible *penury* of one class, or too often unnecessarily anticipated by the impatient career and unthinking extravagance of another; the former permits an indentation of the *shoe* upon the *sole*, as well as a probable destruction of the frog and introduction of *Thrush*; while the latter by its frequency batters and breaks the hoof, (particularly if of the *brittle* kind) to a perceptible degree of injury.

A fair and even going horse will with

moderate work carry his shoes *a Month* and seldom vary more than two days of that time at each want of shoeing; one of a contrary description, who beats out and wears the shoes exceedingly at the toe, will go but a day or two over three weeks in similar constant work; with *steeling* they go about one third of the time over, which is more than compensation for the *trifling* additional expence.

Upon this subject one more observation *only* becomes at all applicable to the purpose, and *that* perhaps, if properly attended to, may possess an influence superior to the whole of what has been hitherto introduced; but as it has before appeared in print with the sanction of my name to recommend the practice, I can only presume to give it as a quotation from what has been so highly honored with the stamp of public approbation.

“ Having for twenty years previous to

my present embarkation in the service of the public, ever considered the *ease* and *safety* of my horses one of the leading comforts of my life ; I beg permission to recommend for their deliberative imitation, a part of my invariable custom, that happily left me without an injury sustained from *shoeing* for the number of years before mentioned. This has always been, to let the *manual* operator (in fact the JOURNEYMAN, whom I have ever considered the MAIN SPRING of the machine,) enjoy some *pecuniary* compensation, in addition to the professional emolument of the master ; not more from a conscientious conviction of its being greatly merited by the trouble, care, and danger of shoeing refractory and high spirited horses, than experimental demonstration, that GENEROSITY, founded upon the *basis of equity*, will inevitably insure its own reward."

The trifling attention, the humane benefaction of a cooling beverage, to allay thirst

in the excessive heat of summer, or the salutary interposition of an invigorating cordial, to counteract the extreme severity of *frost* or *snow* in winter, are offices of kindness that in their visible effect upon the *band* and the *hammer*, insure beyond a doubt the safety of the horse and the reputation of the owner. The philanthropic influence of "doing as you would be done unto" is repaid with the most flattering interest; the same care and attention bestowed upon the feet in shoeing, are extended in general tenderness to the safety of the whole frame upon all other professional occasions; if *refractory* or *vicious*, he is soothed by kindness, not provoked by violence; in short, whatever fatigue ensues, whatever difficulty occurs, the execution is cheerfully completed with a grateful and retrospective reference to the persevering liberality of the master, who never can (it is evident under these considerations) better ascertain the safety of his horse than by *one* of those VOLUNTARY tax-

ations that poor STERNE (whose hand and heart invariably moved in *unison*) instinctively bestowed upon the *wretched* and the *necessitous*.

Thus far the act and ART OF SHOEING, upon which so much might be introduced, did the limits of this publication permit the extension ; that being impracticable, we proceed to make such remarks upon the farther management of the feet, as it is earnestly to be wished may be productive of proportional utility.

All those in the habits of observation, know the necessity of descending (in purchase) to a very nice and accurate examination of the feet ; as well as how to distinguish between the excellence of a good sound substantial *black*, and a narrow heeled *brittle white* ; or a soft *spongy foot* with a palpable projection of the *sole*, even beyond the *wall* or HOOF that surrounds it. The first of these is so evidently the superior, that unless by some bad management

it seldom or ever becomes subject to defect. Not so with the *second* which is, by some means or another, generally defective; if they happen not to be the seat of *thrushes* (which nearly nine times in ten is the case (they are so remarkable for a want of natural adhesion, that the outer sole is eternally scaling off and leaving the lower edges of the hoof without the mutual support expected from each other; rendering the hoof liable to split and break with the insertion of the *nails only*, and is the very reason why the feet of horses with *white hoofs* bear so much the external appearance of being more battered and in worse state than any others that come before us.

The latter is a preternatural or uncommon growth and enlargement of the fleshy or *inner sole*, which by its own power so presses upon the weakness of the *outer* as to constitute the prominence we speak of; this frequently exceeds in projection the surrounding surface of the hoof itself, and requires not only a judicious eye and

skilful hand in the OPERATION of SHOEING, but likewise some stable *care* and *attention* to assist in promoting and encouraging the growth of the hoof (to overcome the projection of the part already described) by means that will hereafter be accurately explained.

A great variety of opinions have not only been promulgated from the press, but are in eternal verbal circulation, upon the propriety or *impropriety* of stopping, oiling, &c. the different kinds of feet; and so true is the scholastic copy,

“Every fool’s wife in his own conceit,”

That we find the *Groom* an echo of his MASTER, or the MASTER of his *Groom*, in holding forth a long list of *irrational infallibles*, without the happy power of communicating a single SCIENTIFIC or SYSTEMATIC remark, to strengthen their recommendation or justify their mode of adoption.

Well aware of the great diversity of opinions upon this topic, it can answer no satisfactory purpose to embark in the tedious task of counteraction; but powerfully convinced of the numerous advantages arising from long and attentive experience, when put in even a momentary competition with *delusive* THEORY and *deceptive* SPECULATION, I can feel no hesitation in stating the general practice of my own STABLES; leaving to the industry of the READER to *suggest*, or to *collect* from the various pages, (under different heads,) such deviations as different circumstances may render unavoidably necessary. The salutary effects of plentifully OILING and nightly STOPPING feet of the *first* and *second* description, are too fully confirmed by steady perseverance and accurate observation, to render opposition (from any authority whatever,) worthy a moments consideration, or a condescending reply.

The difference, upon examination, be-

tween a hoof managed in *this way*, (particularly in the hot and dry months of summer,) with one in a *state of nature*, will evidently denote the advantage of such care and attention. Whenever they have occasion to be shod the hoof and outer sole of one is sure to be in a state of uniform pliability, and of proper texture to bear such use of the instruments as may be necessary and unavoidable; the other frequently in a harsh, brittle, irregular scaling of the *sole*, an inflexible rigidity of the hoof, accompanied sometimes with large and dry enormous *clefts* on each side the frog, not at all dissimilar in *causes* or *appearance* to the cracks we so constantly perceive in the earth during a dry summer; when the *clefs* in *both* prove the contraction of each to have originated in a want of moisture; an absorption of which will evidently expand and distend either *one* or the *other*.

Admitting a plentiful impregnation of the whole with what is called the *droppings*

of (or *second*) SPERMACEI OIL, to constitute and support a regular growth of the hoof, something becomes necessary upon the subject of nightly *stopping*; particularly where so great a *variety* of OPINIONS ever have, and probably ever will be supported. Conscious of such contrariety proceeding perhaps from the perverseness of nature, and the not all being equally disposed to be pleased; we shall only lay down (without farther explanatory matter) as concisely as possible, such rules as have been found perfectly successful with the different kinds of feet already described.

The found substantial black firm hoof first mentioned, may be invariably stopped with moist *cow dung* (totally unmixed with any other article) collected from the fields, and kept in a STOPPING-BOX, with a *wooden spatula* for that purpose.

The white scaling brittle hoof requires a peculiar and much more troublesome and expensive mode of management. The stopping to remedy which inconvenience should be

made as follows: Take Bran, three double handfals, Mutton Suet, two pounds, and second Olive Oil, one pint and half; melt the two last over the fire and let them be well incorporated with the bran, 'till cold, and the feet stopped every or every other night, as the harsh and brittle state of the hoof and outer sole may require.

The last or soft, spongy fleshy foot, (from its particular laxity) stands in need of a still different treatment. Take Cow-Dung, with its moisture considerably exhaled by the sun, or by being placed in a dry spot, and fresh Horse-Dung, equal parts; let them be exceedingly well mixed together, and then stir in as much good White Wine Vinegar, or old Verjuice as will render it of a proper consistence for constant nightly use. Having gone through, with as much precision as the limited confines of this COMPENDIUM can possibly admit, such mode of management as with propriety appertains to the FEET; we come now to

what is of at least matter of EQUAL MAGNITUDE and proceed to consider the various defects of

THE EYES,

Upon which it has been the invariable custom, with most writers, to introduce so much professional disquisition and technical phraseology, shall now be divested of such ambiguous jargon; and the subject be brought nearer to the standard of general comprehension, that it may, as it ought, be a little better understood. To render this the more effectual, we will pass over as unnecessary, ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE (equally abstruse and wonderful) and without further prelude proceed to a plain unembellished description of such *defects* as frequently occur, with such extemporaneous means of relief, as justly stand the highest in estimation; carefully adhering to the original intent of rendering the elucidation equally adapted to the conception of "The GENTLEMAN,—

The FARMER,—The GROOM,—and The SMITH.”

To do this with the greater probability of success, all complex and remote allusions shall be carefully avoided that a subject of so much consequence in constant practice, may have the advantage of every improvement, and such improvement brought into universal circulation, for the promotion of a general good. DISEASES and DEFECTS of the EYES, are evidently and properly reducible to a very few distinct heads, as

1. INFLAMMATION from Cold or EXTERNAL injuries.

2. A thickening of any *one* COAT or HUMOUR of the EYE.

3. A FILM, covering the entire ORB of the EYE ;—and

4. A gradational Loss of SIGHT, by a

contraction of, (or *compression* upon) the OPTIC NERVES.

The first, if from a *blow*, generally displays itself by swelling, in proportion to the force with which the blow was given; and is accompanied by a discharge of *serum*, attended with great heat and considerable pain.

Horses it is *supposed* (but it is natural to conclude erroneously) are severely attacked in the EYES from the effect of *Cold*; but were we to decide with unsullied impartiality, we might attribute such appearances to the *interposing power* of the back of the *Curry-comb* or *Brush*, equally handy to bestow the indignant blow of *revenge* upon any little excitement of dislike or resentment. Nor is this observation the result of conjecture alone; it having been too frequently confirmed by observation; to reconcile which the better, to those who do not enter into the minutiae of human occurrences with so much accuracy, it may not

be inapplicable to strengthen the circumstance with a consistent remark,—that if such *defect* should have been occasioned by COLD, it is most probable *both Eyes* would suffer; when on the contrary, *nine* times out of *ten*, we find *one Eye only affected*.

Passing over this *oblique hint* as a matter more worthy the future investigation of those GENTLEMEN who *do not* condescend to superintend their *servants*, than those who *do*; we come to the mode of treatment to be adopted which in almost every case without exception, will be found productive of the most expeditious relief. If the injury sustained is positively ascertained to have originated in *a blow*, or from any other *external* cause, the leading step to an early reduction of temporary inflammation is by an immediate bleeding, in proportion to the size of the horse, and the circumstances of the case. After which let the eye and surrounding parts be gently bathed with a small peice of tow, plentifully im-

pregnated with the following Lotion, for a few minutes, three times a day.—Take

Goulard's Extract of Saturn, one hundred and fifty drops, .

Camphorated Spirits of Wine, four tea spoonsful; mix then add of *rain* or *pond* Water, half a pint wine measure, and shake well together at each time of using.

Should such inflammation of the eyes be perceptibly the effect of “COLD, and obstructed perspiration,” bleed immediately as beforementioned, and for farther instructions, reference must be made to the early part of the work, (p. 23,) where particulars will be found under that head.

A creamy cloudiness, pervading the whole orb of the eye, is exceedingly common with horses deemed *out of condition*, particularly those who have some time subsisted upon indifferent aliment; by which means the blood has acquired a

fizey viscidities, and the circulation a languor that impedes the action of the fluids and constitutes obstructions in the finer vessels, where the impetus, or propulsion receives the least support. To unload the vessels by a moderate bleeding is the preparatory step; to stimulate the secretions by a short course of "**DIURETIC BALLS,**" (either *mild* or *strong*, according to the state of your horse,) every other morning, is the next consideration; and to promote a gentle discharge from the overloaded vessels of the eye, that the passages may be perfectly cleared from the obstructions, (before they acquire a stagnant rigidity,) are the direct and systematic means by which relief is to be obtained.—To expedite which, Take

White Vitriol, thirty grains,
Sugar of Lead, twenty grains,
Camphorated Spirit, half an ounce,
Spring Water, half a pint.

Rub the two first articles exceedingly fine in a glass mortar, add the Water by de-

grees, and lastly the Camphorated Spirits; with a small ivory syringe throw a tea spoonful into each eye (if both are affected) every night and morning.

A FILM covering the entire ORB of the EYE, we frequently see arise not only from the cause just recited, but also from a *flick* with the *lash* of a *Coachman's whip* (at which they are exceedingly expert in passing), or the most minute touch or puncture from a pointed instrument; in which case you observe a white speck at what may be called the *seat* of *insertion*, that frequently increases 'till the pupil of the eye is entirely obscured: and a variety of instances have occurred in practice, where the entire film has been obliterated in three weeks, or a month, by no other application, *internal* or *external*, but the *lotion* above recited.

The loss of sight, from what is called
“a contraction or wasting of the OPTIC

NERVE," has defied all the accumulated sagacity and united force of the FACULTY, who, if they *honestly* shake off their load of *professional ambiguity*, will acknowledge, they never yet knew a *single* case of this kind submit to any one of the innumerable selections made from the MATERIA MEDICA. It must be admitted, that not more than two years since, a GENTLEMAN, deservedly high in the estimation of the PUBLIC, as well for his strenuous endeavours, as his professional pre-eminence, had indulged a hope that MERCURIALS would prove a *specific*, and every advantage would have been derived from their infallibility. So conscious were his friends of his having discovered *this* PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, that they re-echoed his success in every part of the Metropolis; unfortunately for those interested in so happy a discovery, one *relapse* upon *another* (followed with TOTAL BLINDNESS) served only to convince us, that when combating with the dispensations of a Superior Power,

however we may “endeavour to *deserve* we cannot *command* success.”

This peculiar kind of blindness is by no means sudden, but may be perceived impending long before its final termination; and is, even to a slight observer, immediately discernable by a contraction in the brow, and a visible indentation in the centre of the eye-lid, just above the orb. This may to a certainty be deemed *incurable* in opposition to every expensive endeavour or scientific disquisition upon the subject. There is also another kind of case exceedingly common, seldom enlarged upon by any preceding writer, and hitherto remaining unexplained. It is where the object goes totally and almost suddenly blind; but without any film, discolouration, or distinguishing trait by which the defect may be observed, unless by those who are in the habit of making nice examination. As no cause has been assigned for such case, no name has been annexed to it, I have, therefore, in every instance, termed

it “a solution of continuity,” from a conviction that it is originally a *relaxation*, and ultimately a *rupture* of some one of the interior coverings of the orb; relief in which is very much beyond the utmost effort of art to effect.

FOMENTATION, AND ITS EFFECTS.

The repeated occasions we shall have to recommend this process, renders it necessary to introduce some few remarks upon its UTILITY, a matter that has hitherto been but *little* agitated, and *less* brought into use. Whether this may be attributed to an *habitual indolence*, or *professional obstinacy* in VULCANIAN PRACTICE, it may not be strictly proper for me to decide; but certain it is, and it will be universally admitted, that in the general occurrences of the day, in SHOPS and *schools* of the first eminence, so *extraordinary* an operation as the simple *Art* of FOMENTING, is hardly ever heard of. The true state of the case is this, the selec-

tion of the *herbs*, the boiling of the *decoction*, and the patient use of the FOMENTATION, constitute a process too ceremonious, and too replete with medical minutæ, for the *sublime genius*, the *intellectual brilliancy* and *personal volatility* of any PRACTITIONER of the OLD SCHOOL; who, relying more upon the penetrative power of inflammatory spirits and cauterizing oils, than any lenient modes of mitigation, can never condescend to derive *advantage* from the more enlightened page of experimental instruction.

Notwithstanding this determined *sterility*, this a declaration of *war*, against *improvement*, it becomes a matter of absolute CHARITY to inculcate with all possible force the necessity of introducing a practice, that of all others seems to promise more *general utility* than any hitherto sanctioned in the whole SYSTEM OF FARRIERY.

The ridiculous and contemptible practice of “rubbing in *hot oils*” to every injury, every lameness, every laceration *without exception*, is too absurd to admit a single line

of animadversion; the custom is now too well known, and becoming too generally scouted, to require here the reprobation to which it is so seriously entitled.

BLISTERING is likewise a favourite remedy *first* resorted to, by those who eagerly seizing the anchor of Hope, omit the necessary task of deliberation, and forget to distinguish between a *tendinous lameness* and a ligamentary distortion. These errors are too scandalous and too notorious to be passed over without remarks and too serious not to be guarded against by the too credulous owners of horses of value, particularly when it is declared from unequivocal authority, that horses have been very frequently and hastily *blistered* in *one part*, when the LAMENESS has been decisively proved in *another*.

Such a variety of instances have occurred within the last twelve months, that it is impossible to resist the present recollection and communication; particularly of two

recent and singular cases, one of which, (an Officer's horse) had been *thrice* blistered in the *fetlock* joint behind, tho' the injury was evidently in the *ROUNDBONE*; and the other had been placed upon a *bar shoe*, wet *clay* &c. by the most *eminent* practitioners of the present day, for a *defect* in the *scot*, tho' it was a palpable *LAMENESS* of the *SHOULDER*.

Thus seeing the ill effects of a too hasty decision, it should be the first care, and it is most earnestly recommended to the profession in general, never to hazard a too eager prediction, either upon the *CASE* or its *CURE*. To a man of spirit it is a singular mortification to have said *to-day*, what his own error compels him to contradict *to-morrow*; or to implicate a *promise* that he feels himself unable to *perform*,— a failing that is become as it were an *intuitive* badge of the profession.

These observations have been brought

forward, as introductory matter to a few remarks upon the salutary effects and great advantages derived from the use of Fomentations, in direct confirmation of the idea previously suggested, that the "declaration of war" against IMPROVEMENT in PRACTICE, is the result of habitual indolence; in declining any preperation productive of personal trouble, when so many *old standing* prescriptions can be *extemporaneously* and *cheaply* prepared from "*Spirits of turpentine*"—"Oil of Spike," and the well known list of VULCANIAN *combustibles*.

Previous to the intended discussion, it becomes directly in point to recollect, that some of the *boldest dabblers* in MEDICAL disquisition, have presumed to assert, that "every advantage in Fomentation is derived from its heat, and consequently one kind of Fomentation, (even *milk* and *water*) is as good as another." To this reasoning I by no means subscribe, as the assertion is positively too much replete with *theory*, to render any prudent practitioner a *convert* to

its PRACTICE. If we admit that very strong essential oils can be extracted from the herbs principally concerned in the process, as ROMAN WORMWOOD,—ROSEMARY,—LAVENDER, &c. &c. we must also admit, that a strong decoction of those articles must be impregnated with the property of those very virtues that may be extracted by other means; and consequently retain a greater power of penetrating through the cutaneous passages, that can ever be expected from the heat of any *simple* fluids, where no STIMULUS whatever can be contained.

Admitting (what we presume will neither be denied or disputed) the great power of Fomentations in assisting the efforts of nature, whether to relax and take off the structure from the integuments in all inflammatory tumours, to promote a speedy repulsion or gradational formation of matter; to reduce enlargements in lameness of different kinds preparatory to the use of powerful stimulants, and various embrocations, we may look up to it with confidence, and it

will as certainly be found in perseverance the very *external arcana* of REFORMATION.

To render unnecessary a repetition of the *same* prescription, instructions are here introduced for a preparation of the Emollient Fomentation, a reference to which may be made upon every future occasion, where such process may be recommended; as this leading part is precisely the *same*, altho' circumstances in a *variety of cases*, may require EMBROCATIONS (or applications) of a different property, to follow the preparatory part of the operation.

EMOLLIENT FOMENTATION.

Take Roman Wormwood, Lavender and Rosemary Leaves, Cammomile and Elder Flowers, of each four ounces; boil in three gallons of water for half an hour, keeping the herbs stirred below the surface, and let the affected parts upon all occasions be fomented with sponges or flannels for a

considerable length of time, as hot as it can be used without injury to the hair.

THE

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS,

Contains such a variety of pages and so long a list of *probable contingencies*, (blended with *possible deviations*) that the extent of this work is not adequate to the expectation (if such there should be) of prolix description. The general mode of treatment upon EACH KIND OF CASE must be therefore necessarily *contracted* to such focus, as may reflect its rays of conditional regulation; subject to those little variations that unforeseen circumstances may require, and reason naturally suggest.

Under this head it is intended to include not only those that are really termed ACCIDENTS, from their strictly being so, but all those inferior cases and casual occurrences,

that are not of sufficient magnitude to claim long and tedious disquisition, and yet are productive of considerable anxiety to those who unluckily, (and equally unexpectedly) fall under the mortification of such mental disquietudes.

BRUISES AND SWELLINGS,

Proceed much more from carelessness, inattention, neglect, or ill usage, than any other cause it is possible to introduce as a plea for their frequent appearance. By the three former are included the injuries sustained in too hastily and *brutishly* turning horses in their stalls : by which means their heads are often struck against some one part or another, and a foundation laid for the future *loss* of an *eye*. Similar effects are not uncommonly produced by a fine *solid* headed fellow (generated *perhaps* when the FATHER was *drunk*, and the MOTHER *asleep*) of a favourite servant dragging the horse against the *door post*, in either bringing him out, or taking him into the stable ;

a circumstance occurring hourly in the Metropolis, where the *sedative* property of the “*liquor of life*” so perceptibly absorbs the faint and glimmering rays of reason, as often to leave very little more than *chance* for the safety of the object at present in contemplation.

We are not now to be taught that *blows of resentment* as frequently happen as *blows by accident*; and that the poor harmless inoffensive animal suffers many a *kick*, *bruise*, or “*basting*” from the *Servant*, as a reward for the *penury*,—*caprice*,—or *punctuality* of the MASTER.

Casual bruises must also happen at times, from the friction of harness the pressure of carriages, the bearing of badly fitted or ill-stuffed saddles, with a variety of causes too tedious to enumerate; the treatment, however, is in some degree the same, unless accompanied by a laceration, excoriation, or wound, when its treatment must come into future description: taking it, therefore, as

a *simple bruise*, unattended with any complicated injury, and in its *recent* state, previous to the formation of an INFLAMMATORY TUMOUR, procure the following without delay :

Take,

Extract of Saturn, one ounce and half,
Camphorated Spirits, one ounce ; shake well together and add, of the best White Wine Vinegar, half a pint, with a necessary portion of which (according to the size and to extent of the injury), let the part effected be gently bathed for a few minutes, three times a day.

Should appearances indicate a speedy submission, the treatment should be persevered in ; but should it threaten, by its enlargement, a TUMOUR and consequent *formation of matter*, no attempt need be made to counteract NATURE, but she must be assisted in her efforts in a way that will be hereafter described as we proceed. No

bruises in general occasion more vexation and disappointment than those produced by the saddles just mentioned, so constantly ending in *warbles*,—*sitfasts*, and frequently that most alarming and distressing of all these cases, a FISTULA.

To obliterate the two first and totally prevent the latter, *eternal attention* becomes necessary (by way of precaution,) as well as immediate assistance when once the injury has taken place, wherever such hurt has been occasioned by the saddle, either upon the *side* or *withers*, it will be perfectly right to foment the part with a piece of flannel impregnated with *hot Vinegar*, a few minutes previous to the use of the SATURN EMEROCATION just prescribed.

If the hardness of the stuffing of the saddle, the edge of the pad, the corner of a girth buckle, or any other cause that constitutes a *warble*, a second or third repetition inevitably renders it an absolute

cauterization of the integument, ending in A SITFAST; this is a palpable eschar, become insensible in itself, but so firmly adhering to its interior, that no means of extirpation can be adopted, so safe and so certain, as by tenderly raising the upper edge with a BISTORY or *penknife* exceedingly sharp, then taking hold of the edge so raised with the FORCEPS, dissect till the separation is effected, when a few days dressing with the following, spread upon lint, and covered with sticking DIACHYLON, either upon *leather* or *linnen*, will certainly effect a cure.

PRECIPITATE DIGESTIVE OINTMENT.

Take Yellow Basilicon, one ounce and half, Red Precipitate, reduced to an impalpable powder in a glass mortar, three drachms; mix upon a marble slab for use.

As wounds in HORSES constantly throw out a great portion of fungous, commonly

called *proud flesh*, which is never subdued with so much ease and certainty as by the Precipitate Digestive, it may be found necessary in wounds of more magnitude, to give it additional strength, in which case *one ounce* of PRECIPITATE may be incorporated with *three ounces* of the BASILICON, and may be so understood by the appellation of “STRONG PRECIPITATE DIGESTIVE,” when we have hereafter occasion to recommend it.

FISTULA,

Originates from the same cause upon the extreme point of the WITHER, as a warble upon the side ;—*Friction-heat,—Pain,—Inflammation*, (with or without laceration) suppuration, and ultimate wound ; which it *has been*, and sorry I am to assert, *still is*, in common practice, the custom to attack with the most powerful and inflammatory repellents ; till what, if *properly treated* in its *infancy*, would have proved of little or no consequence, becomes a matter of the

most alarming tendency and serious inquietude. •

If observed in its *early* state, before any laceration has taken place by a repetition of the injury, the treatment already laid down in BRUISES and WARBLERs may be persevered in, and with the greatest expectation of speedy repulsion; but if the part has been repeatedly bruised by the severe pressure and proportional friction of the saddle, so as to threaten a formation of matter, however unpleasing the task may be, it had much better be expeditiously encouraged, by the use of the “EMOLLIENT FOMENTATION” with herbs; poultices of Bread, Milk, White Lilly Root pounded to a Paste, (with a little Olive Oil in addition,) daily, ’till the oozing from a partial opening, gives warning for a more general discharge; when the aperture may be made with an *abscess lancet*, or a *bistoury*, in such way as will be most likely to promote a plentiful flux of matter from the part. The

wound may then be dress'd with the common YELLOW BASILICON, spread upon lint, and covered with the poultice for a day or two, 'till the contents of the swelling, is perfectly liquified, and has all run off; when upon minute inspection and accurate examination with A PROBE, some small *sinus*, perhaps, may be discovered, that has been formed (as is frequently the case) by the corrosive property of the matter, and must be treated in the following way :

To those in the habits of VETERINARIAN practice it is well known how very rapidly fungous or *proud flesh* displays itself in the wounds of horses ; to counteract and subdue this with *consistency*, is the excellence of the art of healing. Upon its first appearance dress with the “ PRECIPITATE DIGESTIVE ;” not submitting in *two days*, immediately exchange for and adhere to the “ STRONG,” should which not succeed in the suppressing its *luxuriance*, slightly *scarify* the surface, transversely and

longitudinally with the edge of a LANCET or BISTORY, *daily*, and dress as already described, 'till a cure is complete by *this mode only*, which may be insured to a certainty, even in wounds of the greatest magnitude.

Wherever there are SINUSES formed which run in various directions from the POINT of the WITHER, and are cavities of different dimensions in which the probe may be insinuated two, three, or four inches, no method is so truly consistent, so safe, and invariably successful, as syringing the part at every dressing with a long necked ivory syringe, charged with TINCTURE of MYRRH and FRIAR'S BALSAM, equal parts, which constantly stimulating the remote parts to a discharge of their foul contents, is productive of a sound and speedy incarnation. Nor has a single case of FISTULA occurred within the practice of the Author, that has not submitted to, and been completely cured by this treatment alone, without recourse to the elaborate preparations, ("to be poured into the parts affected boiling hot,") so forcibly recommended by

those who have formerly promulgated their opinions upon the subject.

To prevent unnecessary repetition, which it is the peculiar purport of the present work to avoid, it must suffice to observe, that in all SWELLINGS,—TUMOURS,—and WOUNDS, arising from whatever cause, the very ground work and gradational progress of cure is still systematically the same. The constitutions, the blood, the juices, the tendency of all habits and all subjects, it is well known are not alike; a greater degree of resistance and inveteracy will be found in *some* than in *others*, consequently where the persevering aid of *Fomentations*, *Poultice*, *Injection*, and *Dressings* are required, they must be continued; and where the assistance of EVACUANTS or ALTERATIVES become evidently necessary to unload the vessels or correct the property of the blood, they must be obtained.

QUITTOR,

Is a formation of matter on some part of the circle between hair and hoof, originally caused by a bruise, tread, puncture by the erroneous insertion of a nail in shoeing, or some one of those accidental injuries where suppuration is the inevitable consequence. As the matter collects, it displays itself in the constantly increasing magnitude of the TUMOUR, and by at length forcing its way through the integuments in a variety of ways, (as in one, two, or more openings) proves itself one of the most serious and impressive cases in the whole practice of Farriery.

Reformation in *this*, seems to have made as little progress, as in many other parts of the profession; for the *old* and *obstinate* mode *cauterization*,—burning “different holes with a red hot iron,”—insinuating *plugs* of *Corrosive Mercury*—*Roman Vitriol* and a long list of equally *mild* and *safe* detergents, seems by much too prevalent

amongst the unenlightened, to hope for a very speedy obliteration.

Different instances of *recent success* might be adduced to recommend and establish a more humane, more certain, and more expeditious mode of cure ; but as the recital of such cases can only become tedious to an anxious and eager enquirer for the speediest means of relief, it becomes merely necessary to lay down fixed rules for the distinct modes of treatment when taken in its *infancy*, as well as when it has unluckily and inattentively been permitted to continue unobserved, to an advanced and severe stage of INVETERACY.

When even the *indication* of such a defect is early observed, (as it always must be by an experienced prudent *Servant*, or a judicious MASTER) the whole success of the case depends upon the propriety or inconsistency of the *first* steps that are taken. So soon as a swelling (and concurring lame-

ness) in the part is perceived, the idea of *counteraction* by SPIRITUOUS REPELLENTS is so truly inconsistent, that it cannot lay claim to the indulgence of a moment; such mode once adopted, doubly and trebly delays (in *its event*) the progress of success.

The sooner the effort of nature is encouraged, and the swelling brought to maturation, the more concise and superficial is the termination of the case; poultices of Bread and Milk, a small portion of Barley Meal, and plentiful impregnation of white Lily Root, pounded to a paste, with about half an ounce of common turpentine dissolved in each, should be placed upon the center and surrounding parts (of a very considerable heat) every night and morning.

When there is a perceptible fluctuation of matter, make an incision upon the lowest part of the swelling, that the matter may more easily discharge itself and run off; this becomes the more absolutely necessary,

as the longer it remains in the TUMOUR the greater its *property* of *corresion*, and power of devastation in forming sinues of transverse and longitudinal directions, not only to the injury of the capsular ligament, but the articulation of the *coffin* with the *Coronary Bone*.

However, admitting the means to have been taken already recommended in the early stage, no such distressing scene is to be apprehended, whatever *vacuum* may have been occasioned, must be daily syringed with Compound Tincture of Myrrh, to cleanse the wound and stimulate the vessels to throw off the load that surrounds them ; a pledget of lint, impregnated with "PRECIPITATE DIGESTIVE OINTMENT," (see page 237) must be insinuated loosely into the mouth of each wound (if there are more than one) and having then a pledget of yellow Digestive upon the surface, the whole must be covered with a poultice, not only to form a proper and easy

bed to the part, but to soften the uncocted contents of the *Tumour*, and assist in promoting the necessary discharge: this being the truly systematic mode of proceeding 'till the cure is effected. When the surface is perfectly cicatrized and free from pain upon pressure, it may be hardened by touching night and morning with a *doffil* of tow, impregnated with Aloetic Tincture, or Traumatic Balsam, instructions for preparing which will be found near the conclusion.

Thus far is understood to be only a concise, easy, and certain mode of cure, in all cases attacked and counteracted in their earliest appearance; but where from *inattention*, PENURY, or *pusillanimity*, it assumes a different complexion, and bursts forth with redoubled violence, it instantly becomes a matter of the most serious disquietude, and is, to those unacquainted with the consequences, proportionally alarming. After forming, in its gradational progress, a collection of matter that

has acquired additional power of corrosion by the length of its retention, it displays its *virulence* in a spontaneous but partial opening in some particular part, and is frequently followed by a variety of openings for the effusions of matter previously pent up in the different pipes (or sinues) already described.

In such stage of *severity* and *danger* there is no alternative but to strike at the very root of the *defect*, with an unremitting determination to effect a perfect and speedy eradication; this can only arise from a steady perseverance and bold exertion of the MANUEL OPERATOR and PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENT. Poultices, as before described, are to be continued in the way already mentioned; as each remote pipe or *sinues*, has acquired its different degree of internal callosity, such callosities can only be reduced by such *corrosives* and *detergents* as become superior to that rigidity.

What cannot be done by external ap-

plication, must be effected by the force of applicable insinuation; whatever openings there may be with a hard, fistulous, or horney edge, let them be enlarged by a few slight and delicate scarifications from the lancet or the bistory, having ready prepared the following

I N J E C T I O N :

Take of

Prepared Verdigrease, two ounces,

White Wine Vinegar, one pint,

Compound Tincture of Myrrh, six ounces.

Let the *Verdigrease* be previously reduced to an impalpable powder, in a metal mortar, then add the *Vinegar* by very small quantities, when in the bottle, let the Tincture be shaken with the whole and kept stopped for use.

A long necked pewter syringe being obtained for the purpose, and charged with the above injection, the neck must be in-

roduced distinctly to its *full depth* in each wound or *sinus* ; into which it must be discharged with a steady force, that its contents may have the power of acting upon such remote passages, as may probably (from the external state of appearance) not be suspected.

Previous to this part of the operation, (which must take place daily without a single omission), the Poultice,—Pledgets,—Dressings and Bandage should be all prepared, that a chilling exposure to the air may continue no longer than so difficult a process renders unavoidable.

Suffice it to observe, that the applications of *Pledgets*, *Ointments*, *Poultices*, &c. are precisely the same as in cases of less severity, the necessary *incisions*, *scarifications*, and different *injections* being the only variations upon which the certainty of success must be founded ; and altho' all cases of whatever kind, do not submit so soon in one subject as in another, yet no one *Quit-*

TOR has even occurred in the practice of THE AUTHOR, but what has been completely cured by this mode of treatment, without any collateral assistance, whatever: except in a very few instances, where a course of MERCURIAL PHYSIC has been introduced during the cure, more to insure the future *good condition* of the horse, than any matter of *present necessity*.

S P A V I N S,

B L O O D, AND B O N E.

The situations of these are too well known to every Equestrian Investigator, to require a single page of elucidation; the former proceeding from a relaxation of the vessels by too great and long continued exertions; the latter from such cause, with or without a ligamentary distortion, consequent *protrusion*, gradational *collofity*, and ultimate OSSIFICATION. The former in its earliest state might probably be subdued by the force of restraining FOMENTATIONS, fol-

lowed by powerful spirituous REPELLENTS, particularly when a plentiful BLEEDING had taken the lead; but a relapse would be evidently likely to happen when brought into a repetition of use.

Under this consideration it would perhaps be the most prudent, *without delay* and the chance of disappointment, to adopt the means that experience points out as the readiest mode of obtaining probable relief and permanent safety. That is, for either BLOOD or BONE SPAVIN to proceed in the following way:—for *three days* let the part affected be substantially fomented with the “EMOLLIENT FOMENTATION” (Page 231) hot as it can be used without injury to the hair, for full half an hour night and morning; this to be succeeded by the most patient friction in *hand rubbing downwards* for a considerable time, wrapping the parts immediately round with a flannel roller, to insure some chance of absorption,

On the fourth morning rub in a moderate portion of the BLISTERING OINTMENT, leaving the hair over the part well impregnated, by rubbing or rather *drawing* the hands gently upwards when finishing the operation. At the end of eight and forty hours, hold your Blistering Ointment before the fire 'till in a state of liquefaction, then with a doffel of tow, *re-touch* the whole (by dabbing, not rubbing) till the seat of defect is most plentifully supplied; if at the end of two or three days more the effect does not seem satisfactory, this ceremony may be repeated, and for the BLOOD SPAVIN such process may probably prove effectual.

Not so with the BONE SPAVIN, where the obliteration will entirely depend upon the state and standing of the *Ossification*. The treatment, however, is critically the same, with these few variations, the use of the FOMENTATIONS must be continued with a more unremitting

perseverance; the previous applications of the *Blistering Ointment* must be followed up with the repetition at the expiration of eight or ten days, so soon as the *stimulus* of the first process has subsided, or when the scurfy eschars begin to fall off, to which a proper portion of *rest* succeeds by turning out as a matter of course.

These OPERATIONS not succeeding, tho' gone through with proper care and attention, there is then absolutely no alternative can be adopted but the *heat* of the *Iron*, passing under the denomination of FIRING; which distressing as the execution is, frequently deprives the part of its predominant *irritability*, but not without leaving a perceptible peculiarity in the gait, as well as a palpable blemish upon the part.

S P L E N T S

Are protuberances upon the *Shank Bone*,

that so instantaneously strike the eye of every juvenile disciplinarian, they require hardly a single line by way of explanation. To those *less learned in stabularian mysteries and horse dealing secrets*, it may afford some gratification to be informed, that a SPLENT, in either YOUNG or OLD originates in a *blow* or *bruise*, by which some of the finer vessels are ruptured underneath the integument, from which oozes an extravasated fluid, forming in its next stage a *collofity*, its last an OSSIFICATION.

Two modes of cure present themselves, each of which may perhaps retain their distinct adherents ; the one so re-echoed from one writer to an other “ of hammering, bruising, burning with hot irons, cutting out,” &c. &c. and the more humane and rational practice of obliteration by gradual solution. The following, it is to be observed, are not to be absolutely considered the means of *infallibility*, as some few cases have occurred, where the ossification

has not only proved too large, but of too great duration to admit a hope of extirpation; yet so many complete cures have occurred in recent practice, that they amply justify such recommendation to attention and trial.

Let the SPLENT be fomented with a sponge impregnated with the hot decoction of herbs mentioned under the last article, for at least ten minutes daily; then the part moistened with a small portion of the following Solvent, wetting a small pledget of tow with the same and binding it *slackly* upon the part with a small flannel roller; remembering when the horse goes out, or to his exercise, that the application is renewed (after being dressed) upon his return to the stable.

SOLVENT FOR SPLENTS.

Take Extract of Saturn and Oil of Origanum, each half an ounce, Camphorated Spirits of Wine, two ounces and a half, shake the two last well together and

add the Extract; letting the bottle be well and constantly shaken at each time of using, if which precaution is not invariably used, the Oil of *Origanum* will, by disuniting itself from the other articles, swim upon the surface, and by coming out alone occasion *loss of hair*, which never does happen when the composition is brought properly into use.

Altho' this, by dint of perseverance in a variety of instances does effect the purpose, yet at the end of a *Fortnight* should submission not be evident, a little addition of the two first articles may be made in *equal* proportions; particularly where the OIL of ORIGANUM proves to be adulterated and not of a proper and *genuine* strength, as must sometimes be expected in retail shops of no great eminence.

To those whose volatile dispositions may render *patience*, *trouble*, and *perseverance* matters of *mental perplexity*, one ALTER-NATIVE is held forth for their consolation;

and as that class are in general, as well *admirers* as *reporters* of MIRACLES, both passions may probably be rewarded by the experiment: in rubbing in every other, or every *third* morning, (according to the case) a sufficiency of Blistering Ointment to moisten the surface, and excite a stimulus thro' the cutaneous passages, but by no means in such disproportion as to occasion inflammation amounting to temporary lameness thereby rendering the remedy worse than the disease.

THE S T R A N G L E S,

Is a disorder too common to COLTS and YOUNG HORSES, by obstructions arising from an increased circulation when brought into use, that hardly one in an hundred is known to escape. The first symptoms are *inflammatory*, and the most predominant must be subdued by the only EVACUANT that can with propriety be admitted in this case. Altho' BLEEDING in a variety of cases, where the *crisis* depends upon

a FORMATION of MATTER, would be *erroneous*, yet in *this*, for reasons too prolix for introduction here, it becomes directly in point to relieve nature from the oppression under which she is found so evidently to labour.

The mode of treatment necessary to pursue upon a discovery of the case, is precisely the same as laid down in 24 and the following pages, under a description of "Obstructed Perspiration, and its Effects," with no other difference whatever, than an adherence to warm emollient poultices to the glandular swelling under the jaw, that suppuration may be promoted. When the contents are sufficiently softened, and an effort of nature is observed in a *small* opening (which is generally the case) it will be prudent to enlarge the orifice a little, when with daily dressings of the YELLOW DIGESTIVE OINTMENT, covered with a proper poultice, the wound soon heals and

the disorder terminates, not unfrequently without the least medical assistance.

It may, however, not prove inapplicable to observe, that there are many young horses so prone to a viscidty of the blood and consequent distension of the solids, as to display it in *swelled* legs, *cracked* heels, &c. immediately after a recovery from this disorder; in which case either Mercurial Physic or a course of Alteratives should be adopted. Such mode of rectifying the property of the blood, must, however, be left entirely to the *pecuniary* sensations of the parties interested in the event.

L A M E N E S S,

TENDINOUS AND LIGAMENTARY,

Includes such a vast variety of possibilities with their collateral considerations, that to include *all*, VOLUMES might be obtruded upon the subject; nor could these when written, probably point out all the means

by which lameness might be occasioned, or the different degrees of injury which might be sustained. Suffice it to observe, that it has *hitherto* been almost invariably the custom with the PROFESSORS of FARRIERY, to treat all lamenesses in one and the same way; without advert^ging for *a moment*, to the difference between a tendinous relaxation on one ~~hand~~^{hand}, or a ligamentary distortion on the other.

Previous to every other consideration, it becomes directly in point to communicate such information respecting a true discovery of the *seat of defect*, as may prove itself of some utility. It is well known, that by a too rash and hasty decision, errors of the first magnitude have arisen, and applications have been made *for months* to *one part*, when the lameness has ultimately proved to have been palpably in *another*. To prevent mistakes arising from such gross inattention, it is much to be wished that one particular mode of investigation might be generally inculcated, where the

result is to centre in the promotion of a general good.

To the distinct and accurate observer there is only one way of fixing (to a certainty) upon the seat of defect, without a great chance of being deceived; at least in such lamenesses or injuries where there is no external enlargement, no distinguishing trait, by which the judgement is to be *immediately* informed. This is to see the subject go all paces (if he is able) of *walk*,—*trot*,—and *gallop*, with the strictest attention; during which let the eye always drop to the hoof of each leg, and come *observantly* up every joint in succession, when you will, *nine* times out of *ten*, instantly perceive the part that fails: one point gained, that may then receive corroborating assistance from manual examination. This necessary instruction attaching itself *only* to such cases as do not directly display themselves to slight observation, but require a more deliberate investigation.

Considering, however, such lamenesses as do not come under the denominations previously treated on, as either the effect of RELAXED TENDINOUS, OR LIGAMENTARY DISTORTIONS, arising from sudden *jerks*, —*twists* or *concussions* of the different joints; an adherence to the original plan of contracting each subject to its limited proportion of “*a Compendium*,” renders it unavoidable necessary to reject the pressing temptation of farther disquisition, for the concise introduction of such instructions as experience amply justifies for the separate treatment of the two distinct kinds of lameness upon which we are now engaged.

To prevent the possibility of misconception, let it be well understood, that tendinous lameness is meant in all cases where the muscular system is alone concerned; and ligamentary, where the cause is more remote and confined to the joints. In the former there is generally a swelling attends, occasioned by the temporary inflammation,

and that inflammation in proportion to the severity of the injury sustained. Much mischief is frequently done by *blistering* in *this* state.

The first step to expeditious relief, is to *bleed*, by way of unloading the vessels and to assist in taking off the painful stricture upon the part.—FOMENT with *sponges* dipt in *White Wine Vinegar*, as hot as it can be used without scalding, for twenty minutes night and morning, following up that operation with ten minutes bathing of the Saturnine Embrocation, and let the part be covered with a flannel roller of sufficient length and breadth for the part ; the subject having the advantage of a *loose stable* (if it can be obtained) in preference to a *stall*.

STRENGTHENING SATURNINE EMBROCATION.

Take Extract of Saturn and Camphorated Spirits of Wine, each half a pint ; mix and use as above directed.

In most slight injuries, particularly when early observed and immediately adopted, this mode of treatment is seldom known to fail, and a mitigation or cure is obtained in a fortnight or three weeks, with additional rest; on the contrary, where by neglect, inattention, or *inhumanity*, one injury has been heaped upon another, **BLISTERING** and *turning out* are the only means upon which reliance can be made for permanent extrication. The painful operation of *Cauterization* (or **FIRING**) is the fashionable practice with *some*, and like the infernal system of *Cropping*, (or in fact any other act of *crudelty*) has its different votaries; but with no small share of personal gratification let it be promulgated, that those *dreadful* instruments the *Firing Irons*, in the **OPERATIVE FARRIERY** of the **RECEP-TACLE**, seem to be excluded from any share of the practice: upon experimental conviction, they effect no purpose but what may be obtained by a *repetition Blister*, if pro-

perly applied when the stimulus of the former has but just subsided.

Upon the subject of LIGAMENTARY LAMENESS a variety of instances might be adduced to demonstrate the *safety*, *certainty*, and *utility* of the following practice ; one recent case will however suffice, as a specimen for the unequivocal authenticity of the whole, where the treatment was systematically the same, and as uniformly successful.

In an early month of the present year, a Carriage Horse of the set belonging to Sir H. G. C. Bart. was brought to the RECEPTACLE, absolutely *dragging* one of his hind legs after him ; holding forth, at *first sight*, the fear of an *incurable* injury. Accurate examination soon proved the LAMENESS to be seated in the *articulation* of the *round bone* ; which being not only in some degree deep seated, but covered and surrounded with the soft parts, it was natural to conclude, nothing but great heat, penetrative

power, and unremitting perseverance, could excite sufficient stimulus to afford even a distant hope of permanent advantage.

To effect this, the seat of injury and surrounding parts were *fomented* (see page 231) with the most unprecedented patience for more than half an hour every morning, then as *hastily* wiped till *dry*; when the whole was plentifully bathed for some time with the following Liniment, frequently shaken for an equal incorporation of the articles, and gently rubbed in to insure penetration. During the time of cure, both Sir H. and his Coachman were alternately witnesses to the progress, and at the expiration of three weeks the horse was returned, took his rotational work in the carriage, and has continued ever since perfectly sound, and without the least indication of tenderness or relapse.

STIMULATIVE LINIMENT.

Take

Camphire, one ounce and a half,

Rectified Spirits of Wine, one pint; shake together, 'till the Camphire is dissolved, then add Ætherial Spirits of Turpentine, half a pint, and lastly of Barbadoes Tar, three ounces; let all which be shaken well together, and kept close stopped for use in the way already described.

In the use of this composition, it must be remembered to have the bottle well-shaken at each time of pouring a supply into the hand; for almost immediately after the previous shaking has subsided, the *Turpentine* disuniting itself from the other articles, instantaneously floats upon the surface, and if inadvertently applied in that way, may unnecessarily inflame the part, and occasion a loss of hair: a circumstance that never occurs when the application is properly performed.

Of all cases occurring under this head none can be so truly discouraging as those passing under the denomination of "SHOULDER CASES;" for whether they originate in an injury sustained by a relaxation of the SCAPULARIAN MUSCLES, or a *ligamentary distortion* at either junction of the shoulder bone, (viz. with the *blade above* or *leg below*) it is much to be regretted so little prospect of relief is held forth by the utmost exertion of Medical Interposition: and when it is considered how little can be effected by *Art*, and how much may be produced by REST, so forcibly assisted by the efforts of NATURE, it becomes a matter of serious deliberation with parties interested in the event how far it may be prudent to set *Professional* assistance and superfluous expence at defiance.

Before we close this subject, let a few words of expostulation and advice be bestowed upon the *cruel*, the *unthinking*, and the unwary. It is a fact not to be contro-

verted by the *impudence* of one 'class, or the *ignorance* of another, that more horses are lamed by *indiscretion* in *one month*, than by ACCIDENTS with GOOD USAGE in a *whole year*. The assertion requires no qualification, no melioration to reconcile it to the caprice of interested individuals, who *confidently* feeling only for themselves, *own no wrong*; but to the HUMANE MASTER, the diurnal observer of reflection, and the common Passenger in and round the Metropolis, let the cruelties eternally practised upon this unoffending animal, be placed in rotational rumination, and mental impartiality will soon acknowledge to what causes are to be attributed that great accumulation of injuries so constantly sustained.

C U R B S,

Come so immediately under a similitude to, and the treatment of BONE SPAVINS, that not a single line is required in elucidation. FOMENTATION—REPETITION BLISTER,—and upon non-submission slight

cauterization with the FIRING IRONS, is all that can be introduced upon the occasion.

L A M P A S,

Are nothing more than a preternatural growth of the roof or upper arch of the horse's mouth, which becoming too luxuriant, projects below the teeth of the upper jaw, and coming into contact with the lower teeth, prevents the perfect act of mastication without pain, by which means the the horse taking nutriment irregularly, is frequently dispirited,—low in flesh,—inadequate to his work, &c. Extirpation by *burning*, is the regular practice, and when both neatly and expeditiously performed, is not to be objected to ; the only inconvenience attending that mode is, the great passion the OPERATOR in *general* has for “ cutting deep enough,” thereby laying the *bones bare*, and rendering the horse shy for many months, before the recollection is shaken off.

Modern practice recommends, and experience justifies the more merciful mode of drawing the edge of the phlema transversely and longitudinally across the fleshy prominence, which will contract in proportion to the blood extracted, and leave the subject without a painful remembrance of so slight an operation.

C A N K E R I N T H E M O U T H,

Is one of those disquietudes to the owner, and injuries to the animal, that never originates but in the ill usage of some unprincipled brutish servant, or more brutal passionate master. Whenever such case occurs, it *nineteen* times out of *twenty* happens from those extravagant exertions in *jagging* the horse's mouth with either the *bits* of WEYMOUTH BRIDLES, or the port bits of harness. Upon examination in most cases of this kind, the jaw bone has sustained injury, and exfoliations (splinters of the bone) generally follow; when

which is the case, and *all are extracted*, a cure is very soon completed, with a daily washing with Tincture of Myrrh only.

On the contrary, should any such laceration have acquired a foulness and rigidity at the edges, unaccompanied by any palpable *splinter*, or threatened *exfoliation*, touch the edges with a lancet in various places two or three days in succession, to destroy the fistulous callosity; then wash the part daily with a sponge, dipt in the following solution:— Take

Burnt Alum and Borax, each one drachm, rub to a fine powder, and dissolve in spring water a quarter of a pint; then add Tincture of Myrrh, one ounce.

SANDCRACKS AND RINGBONES,

For permanent relief or substantial cure, submit only to the OPERATION of FIRING, and that in the hands of those personally

qualified to execute the trust with a proper degree of manual dexterity; the great art of decision depending upon the *line of criterion* doing neither TOO LITTLE, nor TOO MUCH.

MALLENDERS AND SALLENDERS,

Are too well known in their situation and appearance, to stand in need of much description; they consist of acrimonious sharp discharges, or dry harsh scurf or scabs at the backs of the knees, and the inside of the hocks behind, and are only to be got rid of by the following means. If recent and but newly observed, frequent substantial washings with thin gruel and daily impregnation with equal parts of camphorated Spermacæti Ointment and Mercurial mixed together, may effect a total obliteration; but if either case is of long standing, submission can only be expected to a perseverance in the Mercurial Ointment alone.

F A R C Y.

From the *supposed* versatility of its appearance comes thus late under consideration; not from a want of respect, to the magnitude of the subject, but because the nature and contracted extent of this publication would not admit of such explanatory matter as might tend to swell it beyond the bounds originally proposed, and which it is intended to adhere to.

The predominant points which the most curious or interested enquirer can possibly wish to ascertain, is its *distinguished traits*,—whether it is *infectious*?—as well as whether it is bona fide and absolutely *incurable*? If we were to indulge the temptation, and embark in definition, we might perhaps fairly and systematically divide it into two classes of *partial* and *universal* F A R C Y; which would in the event lead us to much *theoretic* as well as *practical* reasoning: that being however rendered impracticable for the reasons just mentioned, we proceed to

such remarks only, as can be introduced upon the present occasion.

It is well known, that under the *judicious* and *infallible* dictation of VULCANIAN PROFESSORS, every "*formation of matter*" is denominated "FARCY;" more particularly if such circumstance has happened without any distinct or known cause for its appearance. So many of which constantly occurring, as meer *efforts* of *Nature* to disburthen herself from an accumulated load of MOTBID MATTER, and being as constantly cured with safety, furnishes us with sufficient reason to dismiss such part of the subject, without a fear of its being at any time either *infectious* or *incurable*.

It is not so with respect to the well-known and confirmed FARCY, making one universal attack and general appearance upon the whole frame; that it is INFECTIOUS, recent experience has demonstrated to a *certainty*, how far it is to be declared.

absolutely INCURABLE, a little longer time must be allowed to ascertain.

This disorder is announced by a greater or less proportion of pustules upon different parts of the frame ; varying a little in *property* and *progress*, according to the state of the blood at the commencement of disease. In some the eruption is hard and warty, in others a scurfy eschar is easily separated from the surface, and is then followed by either acrimonious ichor, or an adhesive glutinous offensive matter carrying with it every appearance of inveteracy.

To investigate the cause or to reason scientifically upon effects, is not the present object ; to reduce the *diseased blood*, and to alter the property of what remains by a *variation* in *food*, are the leading steps to alleviation. To correct acrimony by ALTERATIVES, and counteract the tendency of the whole system by external application, as well as attempt a general revulsion by a course of MERCURIAL PURGATIVES, is all

that can be adopted upon the occasion; having in constant remembrance, the perfect assurance, that from a reliance only upon the excellent monitor, "Persevere and Conquer," can be entertained a hope of success.

BLEED upon the first appearance, in proportion to the state and size of the horse, and repeat it in *four, five, or six* days, according to the state of the blood. Put him upon a different nutriment to what he has been accustomed for the three months preceding; give a few malt mashes at night, and a few old beans in the corn of a morning.

If the pustules are of the hard and warty kind, rub in a moderate quantity of the Mercurial Ointment upon the most prominent every other day for thrice; which follow with a daily washing of the following lotion for a week: observing, that where the pustules are of the moist and scurfy kind, they may be daily washed with the LOTION only.

—Take

Corrosive Sublimate, two drachms,
Rectified Spirits of Wine, half a pint.

Spring Water, one pint.

Let the *Mercury* be rubbed in a glass mortar to an exceeding fine powder, then add by degrees the Spirits, and lastly the Water; with which shaken together, every part affected may be plentifully moistened, by means of a small piece of sponge constantly impregnated with the composition,

During the time thus employed, a course of Mercurial Physic, either “MILD or STRONG,” adapted to the size and strength of the horse, should be going on, allowing seven or eight clear days between the doses; during which clear days, from the setting of one dose of physic, to the administration of another, one of the “Alterative Powders” may be given nightly in the malt mash, and the same plan persevered in between the different doses.

Should any collateral assistance be still required, recourse may be had to the MERCURIAL ALTERATIVES described page 152, where instructions will be found for their preparation.

I N C U R A B L E S.

B R O K E N W I N D,

A N D

T H E G L A N D E R S.

Broken Wind is a defect originally occasioned by a foul and viscid state of the blood, which remaining unattended to in its *infancy*, degenerates to an HABITUAL RIGIDITY; the lungs become preternaturally distended by the constantly accumulating obstructions in finer vessels, constituting such perceptible difficulty of respiration, (particularly during increased exertion) as to hold forth conviction, that some of the infinity of impalpable passages having become *impervious*, by an evident obstruction arising from a viscidness of the blood, so

others have become *ruptured* by the powerful spasmodic affection of COUGHING, in an endeavour to shake it off.

Cure in such cases is not, nor cannot be expected. That TAR WATER, so industriously circulated and credulously *swallowed* as a specific, may (like any other Pectoral Detergent) contribute its aid to the great hope of mitigation, shall not be denied; but that or any other *promised* cure can only prove a prelude to disappointment. The more the lobes of the lungs are pressed upon by the contents of the stomach, the greater must be the difficulty of respiration; hence arises the necessity for *small* quantities of HAY and WATER at each time of supply, and particularly previous to any increased or brisk action.

As sweet, sound, healthy nutriment is known to generate blood, so blood (if the horse is a fair feeder) may be taken away in a moderate quantity, whenever the malady is observed to become more distressing. — Such steps may be followed occasionally

(particularly in case of cold caught) with two or three "PECTORAL CORDIAL or DETERGENT BALLS," for so many Mornings in succession,—Mashes at night, with honey, or in fact any of those invigorating articles that tend to enliven the circulation and overcome obstructions.

G L A N D E R S

Originates in a tumefaction of the *glands* and a subsequent discharge from the *NOSTRILS*, which in its first appearance is rather periodical than perpetual; being on some days exceedingly copious and on others hardly perceptible. In this early state a kind of *coagulum* is frequently thrown out with sudden exertions of *snorting*, as if it was an effort of *NATURE* to disburthen herself from the accumulating load of *morbidity*.

When the subject has been some time affected, the discharge becomes constant; and sooner or later, according to the state or peculiar constitution of the object, he begins to display symptoms of inveteracy,

by a depression of spirit and bodily lassitude, indicating as it were a consciousness of his impending dissolution. The discharge then appears viscid and slimy, inclining to a tinge of yellow, but not yet offensive; this is gradationally followed by trifling and superficial streaks of *blood*, imperfectly blended with, or rather trickling upon the surface of the matter; to which succeeds a kind of grey or ash coloured discharge, that increases so much in the *quantity*, the *variation* of colour, and the *offensive effluvia* from the whole that it is impossible (after the described progress) for any rational investigator to give an erroneous decision upon the case.

Whatever experiments may have been hitherto humanely interposed with an anxious and laudable desire to prevent so many valuable animals from inevitable destruction, the most indefatigable exertions of Professional individuals have not yet been crowned with the most *distant prospect* of success. On the contrary, this severe

and inexplicable disorder standing confirmed an *incurable calamity*, horses are prudently doomed to *death*, (as the only relief to their sufferings) so soon as they are known to have become the VICTIMS of so distressing a Fatality; and this *sentence* (however reluctantly) is passed with the gratest PRUDENCE, when it is recollected, that the *infectious* property is so predominant, that (like the vibrating power of an electrical shock) it communicates its destructive *miasma* to every subject that comes within its reach.

M E D I C I N E S, AND THEIR ADULTERATION,

Is a subject of so much magnitude in its *deceptive* effects, that a great variety of explanatory matter might be introduced in direct corroboration; but as it cannot be expected that any expostulatory admonition *here*, can be happily productive of one ge-

neral reformation in the PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF ADULTERATION, or the equally infamous custom of substituting one *article* for *another* in the preparation of MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS; little more can be done by even the best and most powerful advocates, than to warn the Public of such want of integrity, and to prevent if possible every individual from contributing to a support of such *iniquity*, by purchasing medicines not possessing a *fourth part* of the GENUINE article, under which appellation they are diurnally *palmed* upon the Public in the *retail trade*, in almost every part of the three kingdoms.

In direct proof and by way of specimen may be held forth the *rubbish* eternally dispensed for *Liquorice—Aniseed—Turmeric—Fenugrec—Diapente*—and a long list of *et ceteras* compounded with ground horse beans—flour—peas—meal, &c. impregnated with enough of the original (whose name it bears) to give it the necessary *effluvia* that may sanction the deceit; but

which articles, if they were GENUINE, would cost nearly double the sum at the fountain head of commerce, for what they are dispensed at the COUNTERS of the MERCENARY and the NECESSITOUS.

It is perhaps to be lamented that human depravity should stand in need of a compulsive excitement to the practice of HONESTY ; in which persuasion if we indulge even for a moment, the natural suggestion presents itself, that no one LEGAL INJUNCTION could be more ACCEPTABLE, more SALUTARY, than an ACT to prevent the shameful ADULTERATION of MEDICINE, from which alone so much villainy, so much *Loss*, and so much diurnal deception ensues.

Thus much only by way of holding forth a useful hint to those *sagacious* SOLOMONS, who are in *eternal* pursuit of *bargains*,—*cheap* shops and *rare* medicines ; having communicated which, it now only remains

to particularize a concise list of such useful articles as are evidently necessary for gentlemen residing in remote parts of the country, to prevent laying themselves open to the before recited *impositions* upon every occasion, or the necessity of dispatching messengers to COUNTRY TOWNS or *village farriers* upon every trifling emergency.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH,—FRIARS BALSAM,—EXTRACT OF SATURN,— (commonly called GOULARD,) CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF WINE,—LIQUID LAUDANUM,—OLIVE OIL,—YELLOW DIGESTIVE, as well as CAMPHORATED SPERMACEÏTI OINTMENT,—FOMENTATION HERBS, dried in the summer and preserved for the winter,—a GLYSTER PIPE, or two of proper dimensions, as well as an OX BLADDER or two to correspond,—a few PURGING,—CORDIAL,—and DIURETIC BALLS, as well as for Gripes or Fret, with some LINT, Tow,—and *Flannel rollers* of different lengths and breadths ; all or any of which will be

consigned to any part of England, by transmitting an order to the MEDICAL DISPENSARY of the RECEPTABLE.

That however gentlemen may possess the advantage of personal preparing such articles as are easy of composition, the *formula* of those are subjoined, as objects of convenience, and consequently worthy attention.

CAMPHORATED SPIRITS.

Take

Camphire one ounce and half, cut to pieces and dissolve in a pint of Rectified Spirits of Wine; which keep close stoppered for use.

YELLOW DIGESTIVE OINTMENT.

Take

Bees Wax, one pound,
Yellow Resin, twelve ounces,
Burgundy Pitch, half a pound,
Olive Oil, two pints,

Lard, half a pound,

Common Turpentine, six ounces,

Melt the Wax, Resin, and Pitch with the Oil gradually, then take it from the fire, add the turpentine, and stir 'till cold.

CAMPHORATED SPERMACÆTI OINTMENT.

Take

Spermacceti, half a pound,

White Wax, four ounces,

Sweet Olive Oil, one pint and half,

And Camphire, one ounce.

Melt the first articles over the fire in the Oil, which take off and stir in the Camphire previously powdered, (with the assistance of a few drops of Spirits of Wine) in a Metal Mortar.

In addition to whatever the accurate and attentive experience of the AUTHOR

has enabled him most respectfully to communicate for the much wished for improvement in the long neglected ART of FARRIERY, he begs permission to say, that the very flattering marks of approbation, that have so constantly reached him from the most distinguished characters, in direct coincidence with the pressing persuasions of others equally high in the SPORTING WORLD (upon the unprecedented success and circulation of his "STABLE DIRECTORY") first induced him to render the whole a complete chain of convenience to the Kingdom in general, by the personal preparation of his most EFFICACIOUS prescriptions; a plan so evidently calculated to eradicate the foundation of EMPIRICAL IMPOSITION and MEDICAL ADULTERATION, it can create no surprize (after a constantly increasing ordeal of seven years) that their established reputation should have been so highly honoured with the stamp of PUBLIC APPROBATION,

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Hugh Lemaster's
Book

November 28th
1826

Scott County
Indiana



Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, written in cursive script. The text is written on aged, yellowed paper. The signature is written in dark ink and appears to be "John Smith" or similar, though the ink is faded and the script is highly stylized. The text is oriented horizontally across the page.

Ann Seman's
hand

October 6th 1825

LL

1825

25.

25

Hugh Lemaster

Book

Octth
11 6. 1825

James Lemaster
October 6th 1825

LL

Panna Lemaster

Scott County

Indiana

6th - Oct 1825
" "

[Large decorative flourish]
Wm. H. H. H.

Med Hist
WZ.
270
+ 1736
1777

